MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 November 1981

Israel

Comment on Flights Over Saudi Arabia, Fahd Peace Plan -- Jerusalem radio reported on 15 November that Israel has made clear to the United States that it will continue to adopt necessary security measures regarding Saudi Arabia. Israel will stop its reconnaissance flights over Saudi Arabia only if the United States promises to supply it with all the information vital for its security, the radio added. Earlier, the 13 November edition of MA'ARIV reported that if Saudi interceptors had not kept their distance from Israeli planes overflying Saudi Arabia on 9 November, "something might have happened to them." MA'ARIV quoted Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon as saying that if Saudi aircraft do not keep their distance in future, "we will shoot them down." Noting that Israel has told the Americans that it has resumed its reconnaissance flights over Saudi Arabia because the United States has for some time not kept its promise to share information with Israel, MA'ARIV said the decision to renew the flights was intended first to show the United States that Prime Minister Menahem Begin's promise to former President Carter that Israel would discontinue such flights "no longer holds" and second to remind Saudi Arabia that it will no longer be able to enjoy "special treatment" from Israel. MA'ARIV also said that not only Saudi Arabia but also the United States will have to give "very good thought" to Sharon's classification of Saudi Arabia as "a confrontation state in the full sense of the word." Citing remarks by MK Abba Eban, MA'ARIV said the great fuss over the interpretation of point seven of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's peace plan is offensive to Israel since after 33 years of independence, "we do not need recognition of our existence from anyone."

However, Jerusalem radio reported that MK Moshe Arens told reporters in Washington on 13 November that Israel is prepared to negotiate the Fahd plan with Saudi Arabia, but only if an understanding is reached that the plan is not a precondition for talks and is unnacceptable to Israel. According to an earlier radio report, Arens said that negotiations would have to be conducted without preconditions and that the first step could be an invitation to the Israeli prime minister to visit an Arab capital.

Comment on Autonomy Talks -- IDF radio reported on 15 November that Prime Minister Begin and his ministers dislike the use of the word "failure" to describe the outcome of the latest round of autonomy talks.

Strategic Cooperation -- According to a 15 November Jerusalem POST report on U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation negotiations in Washington, the Israeli Defense Ministry delegation has extended its talks at the Pentagon. Citing Israeli sources in Washington, the POST said that while the United States is still proposing "only relatively modest, initial steps," the Israeli officials want to conclude a broader, more substantial accord. On the same day, Jerusalem radio said the U.S. Administration "is inclined" to sign a document on large-scale strategic cooperation with Israel.

West Bank Situation -- Jerusalem radio reported further disturbances in Nabulus on 15 November and noted that the curfew was reimposed in Bayt Sahur. The previous day, the radio reported that the curfew was lifted in Qalqilyah but noted disturbances near Ramallah. According to another radio report, Defense Minister Sharon told Egyptian negotiators in the recent Cairo autonomy talks that the military government will continue its current measures in the occupied territories.

Egypt

Comment on Autonomy Talks -- Noting that Egypt and Israel still differ over the powers and responsibilities to be given to the elected Palestinian authority envisaged in the Camp David accords, a 13 November Cairo radio commentary said Israel's current policy of establishing new settlements in the occupied territories plus the "suppression" of

Palestinians and the closure of colleges in the West Bank will not convince the Palestinians of the usefulness of the autonomy negotiations. However, the radio added that it disagreed with Jerusalem radio's assessment that the latest round of talks had failed. Citing reports by AL-AHRAM and AL-JUMHURIYAH on 14 November, MENA said Egypt is preparing a document demanding the cancellation of current Israeli measures in the West Bank and Gaza that conflict with the Camp David accords. The document calls for the reopening of Bi'r Zayt University and the release of detained Palestinian leaders and blames the tension in the area on the Israeli military authorities. MENA also noted that an official Egyptian source revealed that during the recent ministerial autonomy talks the main Egyptian-Israeli differences concerned the status of Palestinian Arabs living in Jerusalem. Egypt wants the Jerusalem Arabs to participate in elections to an autonomy council, MENA said, and also wants the council to number over 80 representatives, while Israel wants only 13 Palestinians on the council. MENA indicated that differences also exist over control of the land. The tripartite working groups will resume their work in Cairo on 16 November, MENA noted.

Jerusalem radio reported on 15 November that Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said in an interview in Cairo that despite the failure to obtain a breakthrough, the autonomy talks must continue because there is no other alternative. According to the radio, Ghali "denied" AL-AHRAM's report that Egypt plans to submit a document to Israel criticizing Israeli policy in the occupied territories, asserting that he knew nothing about any such document.

Mubarak Speech, Meeting -- In a 14 November speech marking the 40th day of mourning the death of President Anwar as-Sadat, broadcast live by Cairo radio, President Husni Mubarak revealed that As-Sadat had decided to relinquish the presidency after the completion of Israel's total withdrawal from the Sinai in April 1982.

MENA reported the following day that Mubarak met with National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party leader Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, who afterwards described the meeting as "extremely positive."

PLO

The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that in an interview published by the Beirut weekly MONDAY MORNING on 16 November, Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi said the PLO categorically rejects the seventh clause of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's peace plan. This position is not negotiable, he added. Earlier, the radio quoted Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat as telling students in Beirut on 13 November that he has reservations about both Prince Fahd's initiative and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's proposal for an international conference on the Middle East problem. On the same day, the radio reported that Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf told a rally in Beirut that while the PLO supports "any positiveness" contained in Fahd's plan, it regrets the U.S. announcement that the plan contains "only one positive element," the recognition of Israel. Warning that the Palestinians would not allow the plan to divide their ranks, Khalaf said there will be no inter-Palestinian fighting. However, KUNA reported that the PLO is facing serious differences among its component guerrilla factions regarding the Saudi peace plan. Citing a Palestinian official, KUNA said the Executive Committee, chaired by Yasir 'Arafat, failed to adopt a unified stand on the plan in a tense meeting on 13 November. The radical factions objected to indirect Arab recognition of Israel and noted that the Saudi plan does not mention the PLO. While the Voice of Palestine reported that the Executive Committee held a lengthy meeting on 13 November, it did not mention the Saudi plan in its list of topics discussed.

According to AFP, both the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine issued communiques over the weekend criticizing the Fahd plan.

Syria

Citing the Kuwaiti daily AL-ANBA', AFP reported on 15 November that Syria has drawn up a Middle East peace plan opposing both direct negotiations with Israel and recognition of it. The plan will be submitted to the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front meeting in Aden on 17 November. While monitored Syrian media have not mentioned any Syrian peace plan, SANA reported that a Ba'th Party official commented on Syria's stand toward Middle East peacemaking. In a statement published by Tishrin on 14 November, he said Syria's assessment of any plan for the Middle East is determined by the extent to which it conforms with Syria's "firm and principled stand." Any plan that fails to conform with the Syrian stand in letter and spirit will not be accepted "irrespective of its source."

Lebanon

Jerusalem radio reported on 13 November that border enclave Christian militia commander Maj Sa'd Haddad declared that following the death of three of his men the cease-fire in the south no longer exists. According to Voice of Hope radio, Haddad said he means by this that the state of war is again in effect. Jerusalem radio subsequently reported that Israeli Defense Minister Sharon told U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis in a recent meeting that coming events along the Lebanese border would surprise him. These comments were followed by renewed reports of exchanges of fire in the south. According to the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, Israeli-Christian forces shelled Al-'Ayshiyah on the evening of 15 November and soon afterwards opened "torrential" machinegun fire against Al-Mahmudiyah from Marj 'Uyun. The radio said Palestinian forces repulsed an enemy force advancing toward Al-Mahmudiyah. However, Jerusalem radio accused the Palestinians of violating the cease-fire by firing first at Haddad's forces in Marj 'Uyun. The radio also spoke of tension between Haddad's men and UNIFIL.

Libya

Commentary, Reportage on Chad -- A 13 November JANA commentary asserted that following the withdrawal of Libyan forces from Chad, the Libyans "stand truly neutral and impartial toward all Chadian factions and will not side with one against another." Claiming that Sudanese forces have intervened in eastern Chad following the Libyan withdrawal, JANA said the situation has suddenly deteriorated and the world has begun to appreciate "the historic Libyan stand." Tripoli radio reported on 15 November that Sudanese forces and those of rebel leader Hissein Habre have occupied three towns in eastern Chad following the withdrawal of Libyan forces from the area. The radio also reported on the same day that the last Libyan soldier returned home from Ndjamena, the Chadian capital.

Radio Alleges U.S. Retraction -- Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio reported on 14 November that the United States has retracted its allegation that Libya was responsible for the recent attempt to assassinate the U.S. charge d'affaires in Paris.

Statement on ESSO Withdrawal -- JANA carried a statement issued by the Secretariat for Oil on 14 November announcing that two ESSO companies had served notice of their intention to abandon all their interests in Libya. ESSO's actions are incompatible with Libyan law, the statement said, and constitute a failure by both companies to meet their legal commitments. The Secretariat for Oil noted that it continues to reserve its "full rights" under the law.

Reaction to Bright Star Maneuvers

Addis Ababa radio reported that the foreign ministers of Ethiopia, the PDRY and Libya would hold an extraordinary meeting in the Ethiopian capital on 15 and 16 November to discuss the "dangerous situation" created by the Bright Star exercises. Meanwhile, a 14 November Tripoli radio commentary said that in view of the timing and location of the maneuvers, their real purpose is a "surprise aggression" against Libya. Among other hostile comment, Damascus radio reported that the Syrian paper ATH-THAWRAH warned against U.S. "aggression" while INA noted that a high-ranking Iraqi official accused the United States of intimidating the Arabs, whether progressives or moderates.

Afghanistan

According to BAKHTAR, the director general of political affairs of the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs read a press release at a Kabul press conference expressing Afghanistan's complete and categorical rejection of Iran's recently mooted plan for a settlement in Afghanistan. Branding the proposals an "outright and flagrant interference" in Afghan internal affairs, the statement asserted that they reflect the "sinister and perfidious schemes" of imperialism to "strangle" the Afghan revolution. The proposals, which aim to remodel Afghan society in accordance with "outmoded ideas," cannot be the basis of any fruitful discussion, it added. The statement went on to note that Afghanistan's 24 August proposal for talks with Iran on the development of relations and cooperation still stands.

Iran

Khamene'i Speech -- In a recorded speech broadcast by Tehran radio, President 'Ali Khamene'i admitted that the Iranian economy suffers from two major "shortcomings": its dependence on a single export, oil, for foreign exchange, and its dependence on imports from abroad of food, raw materials and manufactured goods. However, he asserted, efforts by the "enemy" to prevent Iranian oil sales abroad have failed. He also urged citizens to cut personal consumption in order to reduce dependence on imported goods. Turning to the domestic security situation, Khamene'i stressed that the government must get tough with "enemy agents" while also providing "guidance" to those who have been incited to oppose the regime. Khamene'i dismissed the "ballyhoo" by Amnesty International about Iran's treatment of political opponents, asserting that the organization fails to criticize human rights violations in countries friendly to the United States. He stressed that because of continued crimes by the United States against Iran, his country's enmity toward the United States will continue.

Mojahedin'e Khalq Radio -- A station identifying itself as the "Voice of Mojahedin-e Khalq of Iran" was heard 11 to 15 November broadcasting anti-Khomeyni slogans. Reception of the broadcasts was very poor, and the station was observed to shift frequencies during its broadcasts.

Correction to 13 November Review

Page i, fourth paragraph, lines one and two, make read: "Indictment of Plotters -- MENA reported that the military prosecutor released the indictment against 24 persons...."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS IRANIAN PROPOSALS

LD160738 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Kabul, 15 Nov (BAKHTAR) -- In relation with the so-called proposals of Iran's Foreign Ministry on Afghanistan, the director general of political affairs of DRA's Ministry of Foreign Affairs read the following press release to a press conference held before a huge number of local and foreign journalists:

On November 10 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran released the so-called "plan of Afghanistan." The DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs has not received the text of the "plan" officially and therefore will comment on the text as it was conveyed by the international news agencies.

It must be emphasized from the very beginning that those who present this "proposal" either did not grasp the origin and the nature of the April Revolution in Afghanistan of 1978, or refuse to understand this phenomenon and deliberately distort the events in our country.

Secondarily, the authors of this so-called "plan" appropriate the right for themselves to speak on behalf of and for the people of Afghanistan. But the pious, Muslim and freeborn Afghan people have never asked them for that. They have their own legitimate government which can speak on their behalf, express their will and exercise their sovereign rights.

Thirdly, the so-called "proposals" advanced by the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs are an outright and flagrant interference into the domestic affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Irrespective of what their sponsors have in mind, the "proposals" objectively reflect the most sinister and perfidious schemes of the world imperialist and hegemonist forces which are striving to strangle the Afghan national democratic revolution, to throw the proud Afghan people into the darkness of the medieval ages.

Fourthly, the authors of the "plan" in their outrageous arrogance think that they can dictate to Afghan people what kind of political system they should have: They are trying to impose on the Afghan people the government composed of the representatives of foreign reactionary, clergy; they try to subjugate the Afghan people to the foreign occupation by the so-called "Islamic peace-keeping forces" comprising Pakistani and Iranian troops. Only the people completely ignorant of the history of Afghanistan and its long-standing tradition of struggle against all kinds of foreign invaders can contemplate such a crazy idea.

There is no doubt whatsoever that the above-mentioned "plan" is an abortive attempt of the arch-reactionary Islamic forces in Iran which have completely lost touch with the reality to remodel the Afghan society in accordance with their outmoded ideas. Apparently they want to impose on the rest of the world their own vision of the role of the sacred religion of Islam. Such an approach is definitely doomed to complete failure. In the light of the above-mentioned it goes without saying that the "so-called" Iranian proposals cannot be a basis for any fruitful discussion and are totally and categorically rejected.

The DRA Government sincerely appeals to the responsible quarters of Iran to be realistic, to take the Afghan revolution as it is, to abadon the attempts to impose on the Afghan people the outmoded political and religious concepts, to get down to the negotiations with the DRA Government so as to normalize relations between the two countries which are tied by the bonds of history, cultural traditions and languages.

The DRA Government in its statement of August 24 offered to the Islamic Republic of Iran to hold negotiations with the aim of working out an agreement on the development of friendly relations and multifaceted mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries, including the questions of trade, economic cooperation, transit and cultural ties. These proposals still stand and the Afghan Government is ready to talk on their basis. We are open-minded and are ready to take any realistic ideas which may be put forward by the Iranian side. Since the very beginning of the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran the Afghan people and the DRA Government have consistently expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the brotherly Iranian people.

Shoulder by shoulder with the people of Iran the Afghan people are ready to continue the struggle to liberate our region from the last vestiges of the imperialist dictate and domination, for the creation of the conditions of lasting peace and free unimpeded development of the people of southwest Asia.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR UN SESSION IN N.Y.

LD131500 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Shah Mohammad Dost left for New York this morning at the head of a delegation to attend the UN General Assembly session. He was seen off at Kabul International Airport by Transportation Minister Sher Jan Mazduryar, Commerce Minister Mohammad Khan Jalarlar and a number of high officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

REBELS CLAIM SOVIET MIG SHOT DOWN IN QANDAHAR

BK161135 Hong Kong AFP in English 1116 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Islamabad, 16 Nov (AFP) -- At least 85 Soviet and Afghan troops and an undetermined number of insurgents were killed last week in government assaults on positions near the rebel-held towns of Qandahar, in the south, and (Tura Bura), near the Pakistani border, Afghan dissidents said here today.

The rebels also claimed to have shot down at least one Soviet MiG aircraft in Qandahar, and to have engaged in hand-to-hand combat with Soviet and Afghan troops in eastern Nangarhar Province last week.

Around (Tura Bura), in Nangarhar, at least 50 government soldiers were killed in the battles. Three others, captured alive, were later executed, they said.

The rebels lost several men, including two commanders, in the government attack, which was aimed at capturing the rebels' stronghold at (Tura Bura). It was the 13th offensive against the two since it fell to the rebels before the installation of the Soviet-backed regime of President Babrak Karmal in December 1979, Afghan rebels said. (Tura Bura) is a headquarters of the Hezb-e-Islami rebel faction, which has joined a new alliance known as Ittehad-e-Islami, which groups three resistance organizations.

The rebel sources said heavy fighting took place around Qandahar, Afghanistan's second largest city, which has been dominated by the rebels since last August. They added that the "major part of the city is still under our control."

The sources said that 11 workers of the ruling Parcham party were killed and 17 others seriously injured in one government attack.

In another clash, the rebels shot down a Soviet MiG plan that was dropping bombs in a surburb of Qandahar, they said. Another Soviet helicopter crashed near the city's main airport after it was hit by rebel fire, the sources added.

The rebels charged that Soviet planes used napalm bombs on civilian populations in the area, causing heavy casualties. Six Moslem fighters died in those attacks. The insurgents also destroyed six tanks, causing 21 casualties.

SATTAR TAKES LEAD IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

BNP Accused of 'Dirty Tricks'

BK131348 Hong Kong AFP in English 1239 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Nov (AFP) -- Dr Kamal Hossain, the opposition Awami League candidate for the presidential election on Sunday [15 November], warned today that there would be "terrible consequences" if his party was not elected to power because of the "dirty tricks" employed by the ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP).

Dr Hossain, a former foreign minister, told his final press conference before polling day, that the government headed by his rival, Acting President Justice Abdus Sattar, was "now trying to deny the people their victory that belongs to them by using unfair and foul means."

Dr Hossain, 45, has been propelled into the position of main contestant to unseat 76-year-old Justice Sattar who became head of state on the assassination of President Ziaur Rahman last May 30.

He has been assisted in his feverish month-long campaigning throughout the country by Sheikh Hasina Wazed, 35, daughter of the late Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the founder and first president of Bangladesh.

Asked what kind of agitation he was planning if he lost, Dr Hossain said, "We believe in democratic methods. We will protest. We won't like to organise any violent agitation."

Both Dr Hossain and Sheikh Hasina, who was present at the press conference, declared that the people had already given their verdict in their favour judging from the "popular upswing" in their favour.

Stating that Dr Hossain was clear "people are with us," he accused Justice Sattar and his government of misusing official machinery, intimidating Awami League workers, breaking his promise of fair elections and employing violence against his opponents.

He charged that during six years of one-man dictatorship of late President Zia law and order had broken down, murderers had been rewarded, school teachers killed and economy ruined and people were suffering.

Expressing fears of rigging by government agents, Dr Hossain declared that the next two or three days would be critical in the life of Bangladesh.

If elected, he promised to re-establish the parliamentary system of government, set up multi-purpose cooperatives based on agro-based industries and centralise the administration.

Enclaves To Vote

BK131414 Hong Kong AFP in English 1343 GMT 13 Nov 81

[By Golam Tahaboor]

[Text] Dacca, 13 Nov (AFP) -- Indian police were to cordon off two small Bangladeshi enclaves surrounded by Indian territory -- Dahagram and Angarpota -- for 3 days starting today to ensure that Sunday's presidential election is held peacefully and without outside interference there, it was announced here.

The decision was reached at recent official talks between New Delhi and Dacca to prevent neighboring Indian nationals from disrupting voting in the enclaves which have a total population of nearly 10,000, mostly farm labourers.

A few months ago attempts by Bangladeshi officials to conduct a population census in the enclaves were foiled by hostile Indian nationals and prevented them from entering through the officially recognised passage points. The census was finally completed recently only after Indian authorities arranged alternative entry and exit routes for the Bangladesh officials.

District officials of Rangpur in Bangladesh and Coochbihar in India met early last week to finanlise a full-proof arrangement for conducting the presidential election in the enclaves peacefully. Under the arrangement, a team of Bangladesh officials, 1 magistrate, some polling officials, 12 armed police and 20 parapolicemen will go to the enclaves through prescribed routes suggested by Indian officials. Polling will be held as elsewhere in Bangladesh on Sunday at election centres to be opened at two primary school premises in the enclaves.

According to officials sources, polling in the two enclaves in the 1978 presidential election had been peaceful. But in the 1979 general elections, there were a few incidents of outside interference leading to the suspension of vote counting. The problem was later sorted out at a meeting of local officials of the two countries.

Awami League Denial

BK140925 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] The Bangladesh Awami League, Hasina, in a press release today denied the news that an organized campaign has begun across the border of Rangput District in favor of Awami League presidential candidate Dr Kamal Hossain.

The press release said the news in question was motivated and was aimed at (?maligning) the image of Awami candidate.

Peaceful Voting

BK151303 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Nationwide polling for the presidential election, which began peacefully at 0800 this morning, ended at 1700 this afternoon. The presidential election, the second in 3 and 1/2 years time, was held to elect the successor to President Ziaur Rahman who was killed in an abortive coup on 30 May last.

Counting of votes began immediately after the end of the polling in almost all the polling stations. However, polling continued beyond the deadline to facilitate casting of votes by the voters who were still inside the enclosures of the polling stations after 5 pm.

Radio representatives from different districts of Dacca said polling had been (?very) peaceful in all the areas and no major untoward incident has been reported.

Losers Protest Results

BK161019 Hong Kong AFP in English 0417 GMT 16 Nov 81

[By Govindan Unny]

[Text] Dacca, 16 Nov (AFP) -- The unbeatable lead taken by Acting President Justice Abdus Sattar in Sunday's presidential election has brought a wave of protests from most of the opposition candidates, it was reported this morning.

With more than half the votes counted so far, Justice Sattar has scored 8,148,684 votes compared to 2,741,846 by his closest rival, Dr Kamal Hossain of the Awami League.

Three other candidates in the 31-strong field, General M.A.G. Osmani, Major M.A. Jalil and Maulana Hafizi Hazur, had together polled 475,167 votes.

Sheikh Hasina Wazed, president of the Awami League whose active campaigning in favour of Dr Hossain had helped him become Justice Sattar's main rival, immediately described the results as a "bluff."

At a late night press conference, she said: "It is quite clear from the poll results that it was earlier prepared by the government machinery."

Dr Hossain, who was earlier tipped to give a close fight to Justice Sattar, also told the press conference that "this is not at all an election but a conspiracy against the people."

Maulana Hazur, who stood as an independent, called the election a "farce" and said the results could not be acceptable to the nation.

Retired General Osmani, who lost by a wide margin in the first presidential election in 1978 to the late President Ziaur Rahman, charged that the poll was rigged by agents of Justice Sattar's Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP).

The chief election commissioner, Justice Nurul Islam, said he had received no evidence of any malpractices during voting.

Unofficial reports said four people were killed in separate incidents in the southern districts during polling yesterday. Voting was suspended in two centres of Noakhali, in the south, and two others in the Barisal District due to disturbances.

The Dacca English daily BANGLADESH OBSERVER called the exercise one of the most peaceful in the country's history.

In an editorial it said: "it is heartening that the race is over without any major mishap reported from anywhere yet. This reinforces the hope that the democratic process initiated earlier will endure and the cult of violence will be permanently banished from our politics."

BRIEFS

CARPETS FOR USSR -- Bangladesh is to supply the Soviet Union jute carpets valued at 3.7 million taka. An agreement to this effect was signed in Dacca on 12 November. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Nov 81 BK]

MRS GANDHI VISITS FRANCE, TALKS WITH MITTERRAND

For Paris Domestic Service and AFP reports of Indira Gandhi's visit to France including a banquet speech, official joint communique and television interview, see the France section of the 16 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

Returns Home

BK160405 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi arrived in New Delhi this morning after a 10-day state visit to Bulgaria, Italy and France. A large number of people, including union ministers and members of parliament, greeted her at the airport.

Talking to newsmen the prime minister said that her visits had created a better understanding of India's security concern following acquisition of arms by Pakistan.

Replying to a question whether there was a greater appreciation of India's security concern, Mrs Gandhi said even if there is concern, people have their own points of view. One cannot say that it will make much difference from that angle, but it has created a better understanding.

Answering a question she said that the peace movement in Europe is growing.

PAKISTAN'S NO-WAR PACT NOT FORMALLY RECEIVED

BK121630 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] An official spokesman in New Delhi today reiterated that India has not received any formal offer of a no-war pact from Pakistan so far. He was answering questions by newsmen on a press release issued yesterday by the Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi. The spokesman maintained that the press release does not depict the factual position correctly either in terms of content or intentions of the Pakistan Government. Not a single formal approach had been made to the Government of India about the offer either through the embassy in Islamabad or the Foreign Office in New Delhi. All which has happened was that the Pakistan Government spokesman issued a press statement on the 15th of September and the same evening a copy of which was handed over to Indian Ambassador Natwar Singh by the secretary general of the Pakistan Foreign Office, Shahnawaz, at a 5-minute meeting. Shahnawaz made no mention of a no-war pact at the meeting. A few days later the same statement was handed over by the Pakistan ambassador in New Delhi, Mr Abdul Sattar, to Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe.

The All-India radio correspondent recalls that the 17-paragraph statement largely justified U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan and a lone paragraph at the end made a vague reference to the possibility of negotiations for a no-war pact without spelling out any proposals.

Diplomatic circles in New Delhi are intrigued at Pakistan's attempts to project as a major diplomatic initiative its vague proposal for negotiations. These circles point out that such serious and substantive matters can hardly be dealt with through statements in the press.

Our correspondent points out that the no-war pact offer made by India was conveyed to the Pakistan Government through official letters by Jawaharlal Nehru and other successive prime ministers.

BRIEFS

SATELLITE LAUNCHING CENTER -- Balasore, 4 Nov (PTI) -- A Rs 400 crore satellite launching centre will be set up at Chandipur near here, according to the Orissa Chief Minister J.B. Patnaik. He was speaking at the inaugural function of a high-level road bridge across the Subarnarekha River near Rajghat, 32 km from here, on Monday [2 November]. [Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 6 Nov 81 p 5 BK]

PRC ARMY CHIEF YANG DEZHI BEGINS 6-DAY VISIT

BK151611 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] China's People's Liberation Army Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi has arrived in Islamabad on a 6-day good-will visit to Pakistan. He was received at the airport by the chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee and other high officials of three armed services. Later, Yang Dezhi called on Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan and exchanged views on bilateral matters. The two men also exchanged gifts.

Yang Dezhi is the first chief of the General Staff of China to visit Pakistan. He also met the vice chief of army staff, Gen Sawar Khan and held discussions with him. The PLA chief of general staff also met and held discussions with him. The PLA chief of general staff also met Naval Chief Adm Karamat Rahman Niazi and held discussions on matters of mutual interest with him.

Makes Banquet Speech

BK160755 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] China's People's Liberation Army Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi, who is now on a visit to Pakistan, has applauded Pakistan's efforts to resolve Afghan and other international problems through its just and principled stand to ensure peace and stability in the region and the world. Speaking at a banquet hosted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee chairman, Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, he also praised Pakistan's economic progress under the present government.

He said China supports all those peace-loving countries that are opposed to foreign interference.

Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, welcoming Yang Dezhi, said relations between Pakistan and China have withstood the test of time. He said Pakistan's armed forces, though faced with many problems, are determined to defend the country.

HAQ DISCUSSES U.S. INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

BK150920 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Speaking at a reception hosted for the members of the visiting U.S.-Pakistan Economic Council in Lahore this evening, the president said the present policy of the government is favorable for foreign investment in different economic fields. The present investment climate, he said, should especially attract American businessmen as friendship between the two countries is growing on a sound footing. He however said the benefit from such a relationship had to be mutual for a lasting friendship and lasting economic interests had to be developed.

He said with mutual interest the relationship could be further strengthened. The president said Pakistan had moved in the direction of restructuring its economy during the last 2 and 1/2 years and it had already started picking up. The country's economy is mainly based on agriculture and American technical know-how and investment in this field could be very useful to Pakistan in view of the fact that America was an exporter of agricultural commodities. He said steps have already been taken for the mechanization of agriculture to help increase agricultural production. The increased production will not only help Pakistan's own population but could also be exported to other countries. Already the country had agro-based industries producing fertilizers, agricultural implements and related inputs.

The American investment of resources and expertise and management in this field could be very helpful.

The president said Pakistan had very attractive opportunities for foreign investors in that it had rich mineral resources. The foreign investors could also make use of the export processing zone at Karachi by (?listing) in the export-oriented ventures.

HAQ: FEDERAL COUNCIL TO BE SET UP 'SHORTLY'

BK151737 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said the cardinal principle of Islam provides that we should hold consultations with each other and according to this principle the Federal Council is being established. Addressing a crowded news conference in Lahore this evening he said it is his conviction that the Federal Council which is being established shortly will prove to be a successful institution. He said the people should consider the philosophy behind the idea of establishing the Federal Council particularly in view of the fact that elections cannot be held at the present juncture.

The president said, as he had stated unequivocally, the present government is not to stay forever. They have however taken upon themselves certain responsibilities which he and his colleagues have to fulfill. These included the defense and solidarity of the country as well as establishing an administration on the Islamic line. He said they had already covered one stage in the selection of the members of the council but to finalize the list he would hold further consultations with the provincial governors and the federal cabinet ministers who would see that only the right type of persons are picked up. He said under the present circumstances he believes that participation of the people in running the country is essential. He said, as already stated by him, elections were not possible at this stage and the Federal Council, being not an alternative, would be feasible for the interim period. It would be a positive measure in this direction.

Replying to a question the president said it has been his endeavor for the last 4 and 1/2 years to bring about a system under which a political government could be established. However, progress in this direction has been a bit slow. He said the martial law regime has to work under a certain framework to run the country and had to impose certain restrictions to put the country back on the right path. He said these restrictions have been imposed on political activities and on the newspapers in the form of censorship. He said the press is free to criticize the government but it cannot allow them to say anything against the ideology of Islam and Pakistan and about political upheaval leading to disaffection and sectarianism. He said he could not allow any alien thinking in the country which was established on an ideology. With the grace of God, he said Pakistan has emerged in the world as a respectable country. The people who made great sacrifices for Pakistan are prepared to make still greater sacrifices for it. He said the country is passing through a delicate period and the need of the hour is to work very hard for promoting the ideology of Pakistan and its Islamic character.

The president said that the people of Pakistan expected of him that the government is handed over to such persons who are patriotic and imbued with the spirit of serving Pakistan. He said he had advocated this idea step by step. It is his endeavor that the government is handed over to the civilians in such a manner which would be in accordance with the Islamic concept. The president said he was in favor of a government which is elected by the people themselves according to Islamic principles and which would work for the glorification of Islam and make the country strong.

He told a questioner that the draft for the establishment of the institution of ombudsman has been circulated among the people and a number of useful suggestions has been received. The government would soon give the draft a final shape after which the chief ombudsman will be appointed.

In reply to another question, he said they are making efforts to evolve a system of justice which would be completely in accordance with the Islamic thinking as well as provide quick and inexpensive justice. He said he believes in working gradually and in this respect the first objective before him is to change the mental outlook of the people. Allaying fears among the lawyers he said the lawyers have to play a very important role through positive steps in matters concerning Pakistan. They belong to a respectable profession and they have always been in the forefront of safeguarding Pakistan's stability and integrity.

The president announced that certain changes are being brought about in the administrative set up at the Punjab from the next financial year in order to run the administration smoothly and efficiently. He said six new districts of (?Khushan), Bhakkar, (Layya), Okara, Rajanpur and Toba Tek Singh are being established. Similarly, one division consisting of the district of Gujranwala, Sialkote and Gujrat with headquarters at Gujranwala will be established. In Lahore Division, the new districts of Okara and Shahiwal will be included along with Lahore and Kasur Districts. He said these administrative changes have been necessitated in view of the increased population and added that further measures would be taken to gear up the administrative machinery.

The president said the government has fixed certain priorities and promotion of education is on top to ensure the progress of Pakistan. He said in this field they had wage jihad in order to create conciousness about the standard of education. For this purpose they have to pay their fullest attention to the teaching of religious education. He said the target of the education policy should be to produce as large a number of people as possible who could do some technical work with their hands. He said this was particularly essential as 70 percent of the population live in the rural areas and they should be instructed in looking after the agricultural work themselves for strengthening the country's agricultural base.

The president said another priority before the government is to provide the maximum health cover to the people.

In reply to a question for convening a round table conference, the president said he would welcome one and all who would extend cooperation for serving the cause of Pakistan. He agreed with a questioner that simplification of procedures and forms would help in minimizing corruption. He said a secretary of committee has been established to work in this regard. Another committee under the chairmanship of the finance minister is working for the simplification of procedures.

The president appealed to the press to use its pen correctly as it was stronger than the sword.

About foreign relations, he told a questioner that they had delivered their no-war pact offer to India both publicly and diplomatically. The objective behind this offer aimed that the two countries should have good relations on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

Answering a question about the procurement of defensive equipment, the president said Pakistan was trying to replace some of its obsolete arms and to this purpose we are making arrangements to purchase them from America.

About the Afghanistan issue, he told a questioner that no progress has so far been achieved in solving this problem. He, however, reiterated that there could not be any compromise on principle. He hoped the United Nations, which will take up the Afghanistan issue tomorrow, would take into consideration the principles and correct stand of Pakistan.

The news conference was also attended among others by provincial Governor Lt Gen Ghulam Jilani Khan and Federal Information Minister Raja Mohammad Zafarul Haq.

KHAMENE'I DELIVERS SPEECH TO NATION 15 NOV

LD152318 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1750 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Speech to the Iranian nation given by President Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i on 15 November -- recorded; place not given]

[Excerpts] As I promised in my previous speech, and because certain matters were left incomplete or unfinished in that speech we have arranged to have this meeting, this talk with you dear compatriots at this time so that -- in the same way that we read and listen to many of your remarks, demands, slogans and directions and try to understand them -- we can put matters that are deemed necessary at your disposal. This is in keeping with our responsibility to promote harmony between the government and the nation. As far as possible and to the extent that the understanding of a matter will not be undermined, I will try to make my speech brief. In general, I will divide the speech into two areas -- issues relating to domestic matters and issues relating to the government's foreign policy. I will make some remarks on each point.

Regarding domestic issues, our most major problem, concern, is currently the economy -- the country's economic problems -- the matter of security and the issue of war. [sentence as heard] Of course, we do have other problems which are of equal importance to these issues -- or are even more important than some of these issues -- but they are not as urgent because our major and urgent problems at the moment concern these three issues.

Before anything else I should make the point that our world enemy is trying to create concern and anxiety among the Iranian people over the country's internal matters. That is to say, through their agents in the vast international news networks -- whether the Western, Eastern or regional news media -- the enemy is trying to create anxiety and concern among us over our domestic problems, among the nation over Iran's domestic issues. The enemy is trying to make out that our domestic situation is in a bad state. This is aimed at denying the nation the hope that is the backbone for action and work.

You can see that whichever foreign radio station you listen to -- there are dozens of radio stations that speak about Iran, identified radio stations such as the American and Israeli radios, radio Cologne, and, I don't know, some other radios, as well as clandestine radio stations which have given themselves some names and which broadcast under the name of Iran, national, free Iran and so forth -- whichever of these radios you listen to you will see that they talk about Iran's internal issues and Iran's situation in such a way as to convey the impression that it will be a matter of days before the fall of the Islamic republican order and that the internal situation in Iran is extremely bad. Their purpose is to make the people lose hope for the future, to take the people's confidence in the government away from them, to isolate the government. They do this because it is obvious that the government cannot do anything significant without the nation's help.

Before anything else, I should assure you, dear brothers and sisters, in response to the mass media of the enemy and of the traitors, that despite hundreds of difficulties the Iranian domestic situation is not as bad as they want it to be and is not as they say it is. We have many difficulties; it would be a sin if one failed to tell the people that we do have difficulties. However, having difficulties, having a difficulty, does not mean that the illness is incurable. Difficulty is like an illness; a strong constitution and a capable physician can easily remedy the illness. It needs patience; it needs time. We have difficulty with regard to the economic domain; the issue of security; the problem of the war itself and those problems related to it such as the dear war refugees, both Iranian and Iraqi refugees, who are also in fact war refugees; destroyed homes; closed down production units; halted oil refineries and so on.

We have difficulties, but we will solve these problems. We solved a problem which was greater than all of these, the existence of the imperial regime, the problem of America's domination over Iran. We solved this problem. We struggled. We exercised patience. All of the popular forces joined hands. We made sacrifices, the nation made sacrifices, and with sacrifice and resilience the nation was able -- all of us in the nation were able -- to overcome the great problems a nation may have, namely, foreign domination and domination by evil, filthy and traitorous internal powers.

I am telling you that the problems we have today are by far smaller than the existence of the imperial regime.

So we do have problems, but they can be solved. How they can be solved? They can be solved if we act in the same way as we did during our struggles against the evil monarchical regime -- with sincerity, with honesty, in harmony, with cohesion, with reliance on and help from God.

So, to summarize, enemies on an international scale -- from America, which is our archenemy, to Iraq, which is our abject and miserable enemy, and others who have a radio station and a transmitter antenna -- all of them are trying to make out that our country's situation is so bad that it will be matter of days before it disappears and the regime disintegrates. Of course, this effort has been made since the outset of the revolution. They would constantly say: It will be a couple of months; it will be 6 months. They used to engage in wishful thinking, trying to cause anxiety among the people. They are engaged in the same sort of propaganda now. No. This perception is wrong; with such propaganda they will not be able to undermine our situation, to make us lose hope, to discourage our people and to make them lose confidence. Of course, we have many problems but we will solve them by relying on God and the people, with the cooperation of the people under the patronage of this dear and great leadership. There is no problem that a dedicated nation cannot solve. Of course, if we do not exert an effort, if the government does not act, if the nation fails to endeavor, then not only will we not solve these problems, but even smaller problems will not be solved.

Let us now deal with what there is in terms of difficulty and solution. I shall briefly discuss the three points to which I referred earlier -- namely the economy, the security and the war. Of course, as I said on another occasion, the officials concerned should come and talk about each issue themselves. I have told brothers in charge and have stressed the matter, and here again I tell all those who are responsible for the country's affairs -- whether ministry officials, officials in charge of revolutionary institutions or agencies associated with the government -- that they should talk to the people. They should talk to the people and encourage the people about those measures adopted and those measures to be undertaken. So, with regard to the economy, the security and the war, those specifically responsible for these issues should come and talk to the people. I comment only briefly here.

With regard to our economy, as I said before our economy suffers from two shortcomings, both of which were inherited from the shameful previous regime. One is that our economy depends on oil; we have to export oil and our foreign exchange earnings are chiefly, and in a frightening manner, dependent upon the sale of oil. We have no other exports worth mentioning. The second shortcoming is that we are not self-sufficient with regard to domestic needs. It will take some time before we reach that stage. We have just been able to some extent to approach self-sufficiency as regards certain domestic produce such as wheat, rice and so on; however, even here we have only been able to approach self-sufficiency and nothing more, even in these areas. The raw materials for our factories must come from abroad. Much of our food must come from abroad. Nearly all of our manufactured products must come from abroad. What they have created for us as industry is not industry. Only recently have our inventors and our thinking young men been able to put together certain things in an effort to create true industry for us and to take us toward a good future. We did not have such things in the past.

So we are dependent on the outside world for what we consume at home, be it food, in manufactured commodities of raw materials for factories. These are two fundamental shortcomings of our economy.

By exploiting these two shortcomings, the enemy is trying to beat us, both through the oil -- by putting pressure on us with regard to sale of oil, both domestic and foreign pressure -- and through our consumption and the consumer goods we need, by using an economic blockade and other such measures. Now you should see how the enemy operates. With regard to the oil, the enemy is trying to deprive our customers of oil. In the region, the enemy puts pressure on some of the governments collaborating with it to increase oil production and to keep prices down in order to reduce the need for our oil or for oil from others in a similar situation. This is what the enemy is trying to do.

This is happening inside the country, too. When the late Raja'i, our dear martyr, announced that he would increase the oil output to 2.5 million barrels a day within the March 1981-March 1982 budget, certain people whose dependence was subsequently exposed to all the people raised a lot of noise complaining about why we wanted to sell the oil. They were not the ones who reduced the oil output from 6 million barrels a day to 1.5 million; they had nothing to do with it. They were not in charge of anything. However, now that they see that the government needs revenue and needs to maintain that level of oil output -- which is far smaller than in the past, even less than half the previous level -- to run and to rebuild the country, they raised a lot of noise, even in the Majlis, by making speeches and writing articles to complain that Mr Raja'i, the prime minister -- he was prime minister at the time -- wanted to increase the sale of oil to 2.5 million barrels a day.

This was part of an international plot. On the one hand, they would force major companies and governments to not buy oil from us; on the other hand, they would make their agents inside the country engage in troublemaking to frighten the government away from selling its oil. These actions were both part of the same plot, and the enemy was pursuing this plot with calculation. Praise be to God, we are not bothered by this today. First, our oil production is good and it will get even better; we have no limitations concerning customers. The enemy plotted to take our oil off the market but their plots and cunning were countered by the most exalted God through His worthy servants; God's design always triumphs over the devil's design. Today we have no constraints, praise be to God, concerning oil customers, the sale of oil or oil production, and consequently concerning foreign exchange earnings and reserve. What they want to be -- and what they focus their propaganda on -- does not exist. They are lying, and their lie has been exposed and will continue to be exposed.

Regarding our domestic consumption, things which have to be imported from abroad, this is of course a big problem. The economic blockade was a problem in one respect. When the blockade was lifted, we had the problem of the war and our most important ports could not be used because of the flame of war. The very fact that the Persian Gulf was a war zone -- something which they declared and pretended it to be -- and some of our own domestic problems such as port difficulties, road difficulties and other things -- all of these problems have caused us difficulties with those items of domestic consumption that have to be imported from abroad. Of course, our situation with regard to these difficulties is better today than it was a few months ago. And these difficulties are gradually being overcome. God willing, they will be overcome.

However, the most important factor that can solve our import problem is the people. I mentioned this the other day, and I say it again now: The people should seriously avoid waste and excessive consumption. In particular, the people should try not to use manufactured products which have to come from abroad. What is wrong with not buying a freezer for your home? What is wrong with not replacing your refrigerator with a bigger one as soon as you imagine that it is too small? What is wrong with continuing to use your old sewing machine, which gives you a little trouble, and not buying a new one? What is wrong with using buses, trains and so on for transportation and not buying a private car?

Is it not better for us to bear a little bit of hardship rather than be forced to extend a begging hand to our enemy and the enemy of God, thus enabling the enemy to pressure us because of the need he feels we have for him?

I said the other day that we do not expect the people to fast or to avoid eating. We do not want them to waste things. Use food for yourselves, for your families, for your guest. Eat the food, but don't throw it away. The rice you throw away, the bread you throw into the garbage can, the meat and other food items you throw away and waste -- this is what we are objecting to. Those who do this sort of thing should try to avoid it.

You cannot cut a plant before it gives fruit, because it has not born fruit; you should wait, 1 year, 2 years, 3 years. Let it go through its natural processes, it will bear fruit. If you cut it today, you will be sorry tomorrow. Of course, you cannot cut it, obviously God is protecting this republic; the nation is behind it. Only those groups who have the support of their nation can fight against their government. Your [counter-revolutionaries] nation is your enemy; your parents, your neighbors, classmates, friends are against you; they expose you to the authorities; they act for the Islamic republic; your nation is confronting you; of course, you can do nothing. You had better give it some thought; may God's glad tidings come to you if you listen to righteous words and accept the best of it.

While talking about security and the government's decisiveness, I must take the opportunity and refer to this international ballyhoo, such as that of the human rights committee and that of the fugitives and the agents of the counterrevolution abroad, who intend to prevent the Government of the Islamic Republic from being decisive with such incitements; but they cannot do so. We know that these incitements and ballyhoo are a front. God willing, we will reach a point when all the people of the world will know this, and they will do so in the future, God willing. We know that this ballyhoo is all false; in the name of defending human rights, some people speak against the execution and punishment of those who come armed on to the streets and kill little children, old men, women, pedestrians and shopkeepers, and burn buses, shops, offices and crops, and so on and so forth, yet they keep quiet whenever it is in the interests of the superpowers. They completely ignore the great crimes of the Zionists in the occupied lands. They completely overlook the mass slaughter of 24,000-25,000 revolutionaries -- as their statistics show -- in El Salvador in the space of 2 years; they do not even mention the numerous killings committed by countries affiliated to the U.S. superpower. It is obvious that such a human rights committee enjoys no international prestige. At least, it enjoys no prestige among us who are the people of Iran. So this ballyhoo does not disturb us. We will fight with all our might and will not allow terrorism to reign in this country.

And finally, among the internal issues, we come to the issue of the war. I have, of course, spoken about the issue of the war in my previous speeches. I will refer only to one point today, which is: We did not start this war, as all of you know; Iraq started the war, it attacked us and we are defending ourselves. We wish to drive the aggressor out of our home. So long as the aggressor has not left our home, accepting peace and any form of compromise would bring misery to Iran and the Iranians; we will not do that. We know that the war has brought a great deal of difficulty.

If ever we go beyond our borders and enter Iraq and capture Iraqi cities, the international objectors -- those who ask: Why do you not end the war? -- could then be justified in saying: Why do you not end the war? Although, even in such a case, they would not be completely justified. For the punishment for one who throws a stone is the stone; they entered Iran, and we have the right to enter Iraq. Of course, we will not enter Iraq, we will not do so. We intend to oust the enemy from our soil. The end to the war should be glorious for us; it should bring glory, not misery, to Islam and the Islamic Republic.

And we will -- as we have said from the start -- accept any peace plans that guarantee our just rights. But a peace plan that is biased in favor of the aggression or the aggressor -- that we should make peace and he should continue with his aggression -- is not acceptable, so long as one of these combatants, one honorable human being, remains in Iran, we will not accept it. Without faith and the strength in our arms we will defeat the enemy, as we have done to date. After Iraq victoriously entered our land, when we were not prepared, we quickly prepared ourselves, and with faith and with the strength of the people and the self-sacrificing combatants we drove the enemy back. There is no reason why we should accept such shame. Of course, Saddam and the Iraqi regime and also their international allies pretend that Iraq is seeking peace and that we are seeking war; that is a lie. I declare to all the world, that that is a lie.

The next issue is that of security. As the enemy tried to cause trouble for us from an economic viewpoint, it also tried to upset us from the viewpoint of security. The enemy's most important blow was to start the imposed Iran-Iraq war, to which I will refer later. After that, it tried to create internal problems, incite minigroups, incite and organize those affiliated to the previous regime and a number of evil SAVAK employees, who all cooperate with one another. Do not believe that these explosions, assassinations and disturbances are all caused by the minigroups; no, some are caused by the minigroups and some by the agents of the previous regime. The same people who used to assassinate the revolution committee youths on the streets during the early days of the revolution, which you may recall. During the early days of the revolution, after 11 February 1979, how many committee youths were assassinated and martyred from passing cars by day and night? Those same people who stayed behind and who were not caught by the scourge of the revolution are now active. So do not forget that those responsible for the internal unrest and the lack of security in the people's environment, the streets, the alleys and so forth are partly minigroups and partly those affiliated to the previous regime. They are cooperating with one another.

The creation of unrest by the enemy is something ordinary for us; it is not unexpected. Why should the enemy allow the Islamic revolution to go its own way freely, to rebuild itself, to become stronger and to crush them? It is natural that the enemy intends to prevent the Islamic revolution from working. One of its best methods is to create insecurity in the people's environment and to keep the government busy with current issues; and it is doing so.

Two points should be made in connection with security; first, as the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran we cannot just sit and watch while enemy agents create unrest in society whose administration is our responsibility; we cannot do that. The people would not forgive the Government of the Islamic Republic for such indifference and lassitude; neither would history. We should get tough. By we, I mean the whole system of the Islamic Republic, from the judiciary to the executive power and the legislative power. Each of the three powers are obliged to act decisively and seriously in the face of the current of internal unrest and insecurity. The Government of the Islamic Republic will be truly Islamic when it listens to the lord of the faithful's advice [Imam 'Ali] who said: "I am not a deep-sleeping animal to fall asleep when they sing me a lullaby." We should be wakeful; the people's environment should be secure; the people's place of trade should be secure. Who is responsible for creating this security other than the Government of the Islamic Republic? So in the face of such violence we should act decisively; that is, we do not forgive any person who intends to create unrest, any person who intends to deflect the people's lives from their normal course. We will fight them. This is what God, the nation and history require of us; if we do not do so, we are answerable to history, the nation and God, and so the people of the world, the world's freedom seekers, would say: You had a brain, you had power, why did you let the enemy disrupt your situation so?

And so the first thing that we require is decisiveness, and the second is guidance. We do not like to see that those who oppose us are those who have nothing against the Islamic Republic; those who incite them are against the Islamic Republic. This is heavy and difficult for us to bear.

We can remove from our path with kindness the person who has been incited; we do not wish to treat him harshly; we wish to make him aware that he is making a mistake. So together with being decisive, we will guide.

I would like to tell those young people that those who incite them are pursuing their own ambitions and desires; they are lying when they say: We are fighting against the Islamic Republic for the sake of the people. The Islamic Republic is at present grappling with the greatest enemy of the people: America. Today no government and no nation in the world fights against America as consistently and as strongly as we do. No other revolutionary group in the whole world has adopted a tougher stance against America. How is it that they are not American -- not affiliated to America -- those people who compel you to fight against such a government? I advise you young people,who, as I have heard, are 15, 16 - 20 years old, boys and girls, to return to our fold, the fold of the nation, the fold of Islam. You should know that those who incite you, who are mostly in safe houses or in safe countries like Paris and other places, and who do not show themselves, have not driven you on for the sake of God; they are lying.

Today the Islamic Republic follows the course of the oppressed. Much should be done in order to achieve the aims of the oppressed, it is a long way. Do not believe that when a government wishes to look after the oppressed it can free them of oppression overnight. No, especially with all this trouble that the enemy has caused and is causing for a revolution like ours. We are moving toward the dear and worthy aims of the oppressed, which are our own aims; from a social class viewpoint we are among the oppressed, I myself, and those who are doing their duty as officials, ministers and prime minister.

Concerning foreign affairs, I hope to deliver a separate message, God willing, in which I will go into some detail. For the time being I would only refer to a number of important areas.

The first point is the fact that, based on the principle that we are a revolutionary nation and since we have been able without any outside help or any efforts but our own to eliminate the U.S. superpower's domination from our country, we will never tolerate that superpower. In past years and past decades the U.S. inflicted immense oppression upon us. It greatly darkened our fortunes. It imposed upon us the most (?obscene) people for long years; tens of thousands of our dearest people were killed. Our economy is in a poor state. Our morality and culture were devastated. This damage was inflicted upon us by the United States and its regime. We were finally able, by depending on our spiritual power and with the help of God, to get rid of this domination.

Since the revolution, too, the United States has wasted no time in carrying acts of wickedness and malice against us. It has attacked us and plotted against us. It has mobilized its elements inside Iran. It has continued with its enmity, which means that it has not repented. As it has committed wrongdoings in the past and also since the revolution, and as it has not repented but has continued with its wrongdoings, our enmity with the United States is a continuous one. We will not tolerate America. Our achehnemy is the U.S. It is not only we who have suffered from United States, the United States has filled the region with crimes and sins. What has been created under the dirty shadow of the regime occupying Jerusalem is the work of the United States.

The suppression of Islamic movements in the region is the work of the United States. The existence of the reactionary and evil regimes in the region which parrot what the United States says, is the work of the United States. Therefore, our archenemy is the United States and anyone who becomes a collaborator with it is our enemy.

Of course, we do not forget our other enemies. We do not forget those who would have attacked us anyhow, even without U.S. support. We regard all of them as enemies. We regard all those who would one day attack us, if they were given the chance, as our enemies and we will not be fooled. However, the one which is at the top of our list of enemies is the United States.

On the basis of this belief we determine our policy in the region. Throughout the world and especially in the region the most important thing as far as we are concerned are the nations. We realize that without the nations a large number of existing governments would have been much more attached to the superpowers.

It is because they fear their nations that the antipeople and affiliated regimes cannot act so openly. Therefore, we place great value in the nations and we rely on them. Fortunately, the nations, too, have good relations with us. If the governments are unkind to us, their nations value our efforts and view us as their friends.

It is for the same reason that we have respect for the movements which exist in the world of Islam. The great Palestinian movement tops the list. We believe that the question of Palestine is the cornerstone of the Middle Eastern issues. As long as the question of Palestine remains unresolved, the Middle East's basic issues will remain unresolved. We regard the Palestinian aspiration as an integral part of our revolution and will not accept any plan in which the Palestinian aspiration is not fully respected. We would regard any move aimed at the idea of reconcilation with Israel as treason, even if the plan is a Palestinian one.

We will not sacrifice our sacred stand toward dear Jerusalem and toward dear Palestine and their occupiers for the sake of reconciliation with anything. Those who claim to be working for Palestine, yet in their actions do not heed the Palestinian aspiration and God forbid are committing treason, cannot pretend to have as much regard for the Palestinian aspiration as we do. Therefore, we believe, as long as the question of Palestine is unresolved, as long as the people of Palestine have not reached their goal -- recovery of the Islamic, Arabic homeland -- the region's important issues will not be solved.

It is within the same context that I would like to repeat and reiterate to our neighbors, especially the neighbors bordering the vital and important Persian Gulf waterway, that in the task of maintaining the security of the region and the Persian Gulf we do not need any foreign power. Anyone who expresses any sign of inclination toward foreigners is himself considered to be an outsider and an alien. We are ourselves strong and powerful, we are a collection of Muslim nations. We Iranians in particular are a great nation, a 36-million-strong nation, a huge country which is developed and independent with an independent government backed by the people.

Why should we not help ourselves through our own efforts, making ourselves collectively responsible for the security of the region? Why should we not combine in a united Islamic front and create a great and mighty Islamic power? I would like to reiterate once again that any plan drawn up in the absence of Iran for the security of the Persian Gulf, from our point of view is worthless. Iran is the greatest and most powerful country of the region and must be part of any plan for the security of the Persian Gulf.

Of course we are aware that the enemy has done much work in this region and has given the impression that the Islamic Republic intended to interfere in the internal affairs of the other countries. I deny this. Our Constitution denies this allegation. We are in no position, and it is indeed against our principles, to interfere in the internal affairs of others. We only oppose those who attack us and we will confront such people.

As regards those who do not attack us, who do not plot against us, we have nothing against them and furthermore we would make friends with them. This is an instruction of the Koran.

Therefore, we are friendly with Muslim governments and even with non-Muslim ones, as long as they do not attack us. We want friendly coexistence with them. But those who would attack us or plot against us or who join hands with our enemies, of course cannot relax.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES KHAMENE'I, MUSAV'I, CABINET

LD141212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the republic, together with the prime minister and cabinet of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was received in audience this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During the meeting, which was also attended by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, the president of the republic and the prime minister submitted reports to the imam of the Ismalic nation. The hope of the world's meek [Khomeyni] made a speech addressed to the president of the republic and the cabinet. The details of this meeting will be broadcast at the conclusion of this newscast.

Khamene'i Presents Cabinet

LD141410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Speech by President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i at 14 November meeting with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomenyi -- recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. These brothers, who are at your service, are members of the new Cabinet. Of course, except for two of the gentlemen who entered this Cabinet recently, the rest of our brothers have passed their tests for good service during the past year, some for longer or shorter periods; and they have held posts in previous Cabinets of the late Raja'i, the late Dr Bahonar, and our dear brother His Excellency Mr Mahdavi.

What is certain for this Cabinet is that at this moment in time they must work for the people and present the results of their work to them. All of us, the prime minister, our brothers in the Cabinet and myself, know this fact and have admitted that the task of serving the people has been delayed for some time. Of course, problems and daily tasks during this period have prevented the rest of us from carrying out the basic work. But this Cabinet is determined to engage in long term work and to implement basic plans, God willing.

Our Cabinet is certain that our movement should be in the direction of more Islamicization of our Islamic system. We know this fact: Our people moved for the sake of Islam and for the love of Islam. It is no longer fair if we do not increase our efforts to Islamicize our society. It is also one of the basic issues facing this Cabinet that the movement of this Cabinet must be in the direction of serving the interests of the oppressed.

In view of these principles, which are certain principles for this Cabinet, we hope to be able to perform our duty. I, the prime minister and the ministers, we all hope to be able to implement this duty which has been assigned to us during this sensitive period, under the guidance of Your Excellency, who has always helped us and will continue to do so in future. We beseech Almighty God for his assistance, we ask Your Excellency for your guidance, and we ask the people for their support. I believe these three wishes are acceptable.

Your Excellency has also bestowed your paternal advice and real guidance upon us and the entire nation. The nation for its part, as Your Excellency has always graciously said, has really fulfilled its duty and has always given support to the government.

Musavi Speech

LD141522 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Speech by Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi at 14 November meeting with Ayatollah Khomeyni, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I begin my speech by delivering the greetings of our earthquake-stricken brothers in Kerman offered to the imam. I was there yesterday among those brothers and sisters who have felt the shock and have suffered the loss of their dear ones and have lost their houses, children and belongings. Their latest message, which they asked me to deliver, was that they all wished good health for the imam and that they all wanted the Islamic revolution.

I believe the reason behind the government's acceptance of its heavy responsibility is that it has had a clear picture of this nation, its self-sacrifices and its devotion. Otherwise, the job would be too difficult to expect 22 individuals [22 members of the Cabinet] without fully completed administrative organizations, to carry the load of its heavy duty on their shoulders. It is the unity between the government and the nation, which gives us hope to start this movement [in harekat]. And once again the government considers itself part of the nation and not separate from it. The government is part of the nation and not separate from it. The government is part of the million-strong masses; therefore, emotionally the government feels so close to the people that it cannot bear for a moment to postpone a task or delay work because of laziness and other such excuses.

During my trip I came across another point, which can also be mentioned now as a guide-line for the future policies of the government. I came across this point in the great Sarcheshmeh copper complex. At that place I saw how our experts were looking at that great complex as something dear which belonged to them. They were trying to make it operational. They see this complex as something which has been constructed from the wealth of the oppressed in this country. America built it from the wealth of the meek Iranian people but was going to employ it for its own interest. However, this complex is now under the control of the nation and our experts think it is their duty to make it operational. The experts feel that this system [of the Islamic Republic] has liberated them from the claws of superpower domination and has given humanity and honor to all of us. They feel this system has brought back our identity. After ending the (?tension) which existed up until 3 or 4 months ago, it is now felt that these experts are disposed towards this system, because Islam brings back to the people the gifts of honor and humanity.

This fact gives us a great hope. Of course, by experts we do not mean those people who are experts in bureaucracy and delaying people's work; we mean skills and knowledge which are employed at the service of the people and for the sake of the nation.

In the government's program, we have changed nothing put forward by the Cabinet of our dear Brother Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani. Just as with the previous government program, priority is given to the war, and to economic and security issues. Naturally, it is a vast field and we cannot take one step without the people's help. Obviously, any solution which is contrary to Islamic teachings cannot be introduced in our country; and, any Islamic solution which is in line with Islamic teaching can be implemented in our country because of the deep belief of the people in Islam. It is precisely for this purpose that we require the guidance of the leader of our revolution. I had better cut my speech short, in order to give us a chance to hear this guidance and God willing, be able to move forward in accordance with this guidance. Hopefully, with the blessings of the imam of the Islamic nation, we should be able to take quicker steps in the direction of serving the meek of our country. God willing.

Khomeyni Speech

LD141530 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni at 14 November meeting with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi -- recorded; duration 24 minutes]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I think that certain developments which emerged in Iran after the revolution, it was these developments which brought about certain problems which we have encountered so far. [sentence as heard] Included in these developments is the coordination between the nation and the government. This probably heads the list of developments. You should preserve this coordination no matter what the cost or trouble may be. For if this coordination should elude us — God forbid! -- your tasks would turn into failures and the country -- God forbid! -- would be dragged back into the old problems with which it was beset. We in Iran do not think that anywhere else -- at least in those countries about which we know something -- is there such coordination between the nation and the government.

We do not aim, that is, our government does not aim to discuss such a problem as the Fahd proposal in private and then impose it on the nation.

The governments in the region, but not, generally speaking, the majority of them, are such that they themselves put forward something without bothering about the interests of the nation or what the views of the nation are and what the people are after. And even if we were to suppose that there was a consultative assembly somewhere, it would be in the form that existed during the era of Mohammad Reza and Reza Khan. It would be in such a form as to enable them to boast: We, too, have an assembly! But as for an assembly which would house the real elected representatives of the nation itself without being imposed upon it and which would voice the views of the nation itself without this being imposed upon it -- I do not think you could find a place like that whereby the nation itself would be 100 percent in charge and where all the affairs are in the hands of the nation and whereby the government would be elected by and would be the servant of the nation.

We do not wish, and you do not wish, the situation to return to the era of Mohammad Reza or the era or Reza Khan. But if we were to weaken and were to refuse to preserve this coordination, there would be some fear that those people who have been thrown down by Islam, and those people who are disturbed by the situation in Iran and are worried by the situation in the region, would do something. They would follow a path which would tire the nation; they would sow discord among the people of the nation; they would sow division between the government and the nation in order to open up a way to bring back another Reza Shah under the guise of an Islamic president. They would not bring another shahanshah, but a president who is 100-percent Islamic who would then create more Islamic problems than you or I would. [sentence as heard]

Therefore, the government's program should headed by the need to preserve this coordination. The government should not think: We are a government, and why should the nation approve an issue we put forward, whether that be in its interest or otherwise! You have seen how the imperialists go ahead and formulate plans; how they go ahead in the United States and formulate a draft plan involving Egypt, Tel Aviv and Washington and then later say the plan should be carried out! They do not bother to find out what the Egyptian nation wants, what the Palestinian nation wants, what Lebanon wants, what are the injustices that have been perpetrated against them. They do not care a dime for these considerations. They put forward the interests of the powers, and the governments look upon the nations as nothing. You remember that in the era of Mohammad Reza and Reza Shah the government used to think of the nation as a mere mothing. So much so that the person, the traitor, who was in charge considered all and sundry as cyphers. Reza Khan considered everyone as cyphers and Mohammad Reza, too, was the same.

This enabled the imperialists to impose their overlordship since they faced only one person and they could come to an understanding with one person. The fact that they do not wish to see the nation meddling in things is because reaching an agreement with a whole nation is no easy matter. But, of course, they could reach an agreement with a president, with a prime minister, or with a shah, and inform him of their problems and then he, in turn, could impose the same on the people. In that case the people are not in the arena of events. The superpowers would not wish them to be so placed, and the governments they bring into power would be told not to have anything to do with the nations. They would be told: You are in power and you yourselves should carry out all the tasks in hand!"

Now, thanks to this development in Iran, this problem no longer exists. To say that we have a president who should definitely rule the people, and that we have a prime minister and cabinet in whose hands everything lies, and the nation is of no consequence and the government is everything -- such a state of affairs does not apply to Iran. And this is one of the great developments which Iran achieved by the will of the blessed and exalted God, and it is this very development which has enabled your affairs to move forward.

You could not possibly carry out the tasks which now exist in Iran without establishing coordination with the nation. Coordination with the nation means that you should pay attention to its demands. The people demand good governors general. When a certain governor general is in charge of a certain place but does not get along with the people, then you should remove that governor general and replace him with another. You should reach understanding with the people.

The ulema in the country do not wish to reign as kings. They pay heed to the interests of the people. When they see that such and such a director does not pay heed to the interests of the people, they transfer him to another post because this is easy. But if the person concerned is a man who is no good no matter where they put him, then they sack him. What else could they do? What I mean here is that the understanding between the government and nation and the fundamental understanding between them can only be achieved when there is understanding between the clergy and the nation. As you saw in the past the clergy was always the subject of an onslaught. Perhaps none of you remember what they used to do to the clergy during the Reza Shah period. The fact that all the attacks were concentrated on the clergy stemmed from the fact that the ruling circles could see that the clergy was closely cooperating with the nation and that should they remain alive and wield some power, then the ruling circles would not be able to do anything. Well, Reza Shah saw that they caused a great many uprisings, in Khorasan, in Esfahan and elsewhere and in Azarbayjan. For this reason these people wish to see the nation divorced from the issues of the day. They wish to see the issues of the day divorced from the nation; and this is the harm which could come to the governments. But the governments do not seem to be aware of this state of affairs.

You people who are aware of this situation and have come to feel it in your bones, that whatever you possess comes from the people and if it were not for the people -- particularly the meek people, these people from down south in the city of Tehran, the so-called barefooted lot -- if it were not for these people you would now either be in prison, in exile or in isolation -- all of you! You would either be sitting at home without being able to say a single word or if you were to say anything you would have to go to prison, be tortured, be exiled and similar things. It is the nation which came along and saved you from all these troubles and brought you here and set up a Majlis with its own vote, implementing the Islamic Republic, creating a president of the republic and setting up a government. Everything that we possess stems from the people, particularly from these meek people.

Well, the upper classes have nothing to do with the people and are concerned entirely with their own affairs. They intend to create dissent and the reason for this is clear, since they no longer freely enjoy the privileges they enjoyed in the past when they did whatever they wished, to their hearts' content and set up any majlis or organization as they saw fit.

This is no longer possible under the Islamic Republic. Here they are creating work slowdowns, or they do not bother [to listen] to you. But what saved you from all those trials, tribulations and problems and placed you in government posts is the people.

So long as you have the people on your side you should not fear anyone being able to harm you. This is because they work according to certain plans if they wish to harm you; they do not suddenly pounce upon you and kill the entire nation. They want the nation in order to exploit it. They do not wish to destroy the realm. They want to keep the realm flourishing in order to steal its riches. With such plans they create a chasm between the government and nation, they create a chasm between the government and clergy and this chasm, if it were to widen gradually and turn into a cause for discontent, the people would move away from the government. Then you would either have to deal with the people with bayonets or move aside.

This [support of the people] is a divine gift which was granted to you, to all of us and to all the Muslims, you should continue to grasp and keep this divine gift! I humbly say this to the president, to the prime minister and to all of you. Each one of you -- wherever you may be, whenever you wish to send an official to the provinces -- make sure that these officials are in harmony with the requirements of the people. Just as you wish to share the same thoughts and sympathies with the people, these people too should share the same thoughts with the people, with the clergy. Things should be worked out in such a manner that there would be coordination and that government officials would be coordinated with the people. When they are coordinated with the clergy then they will certainly be coordinated with the people and this will bring about a situation where there is always solidarity between the government and the nation. This will cause Iran to be immune to harm and no one would be able to do anything against it.

The main thing is that should anyone wish to do anything against it, it would be through fomenting differences. If they could, they would do this by fomenting differences between this nation, another nation and yet another nation. If they could not do this they would sow differences between nations and their governments -- this would be very easy -- to order the governments to put forward the plan of [word indistinct]. Then the people would become dissatisfied and they could not do anything and differences would arise. Gradually these differences would reach such a height that an overthrow might be possible. Things in the region are now such that a few people wish to rule the entire region without paying any attention to what the nation is about and what it wants. All the nations should know that the world today is no longer what it used to be. The people are paying attention to the fact that a minority should no longer rule an overwhelming majority. This reality has been crystallized in their minds. The issue under discussion in the Islamic countries is that the people are saying: "We should have an Islamic republic. We should not have a democratic republic as these people are saying. We should not have a Western entity whereby we would change its name; removing one empire and replacing it with another empire in accordance with Western terms."

At present all the nations, nearly all the Islamic nations are paying attention to the fact by saying: "We want what is in Iran, what was achieved in Iran." You should bear this in mind. You should remember that what was achieved in Iran is difficult to continue. But you should continue it despite all the problems with which it is beset and -- God willing -- you should all feel in your own hearts and you should really feel that you are servants. This was how the prophets felt. The prophets considered themselves as servants of the people and did not entertain thoughts of ruling over the people. There was no question of ruling there. The great saints of God, the great prophets had the same feeling -- that they came to guide, instruct and serve the people. You should feel the same: We have really come to serve these people and by serving them we will be serving ourselves.

That is, if we were to move the country ahead with the situation as it is, if we were to move it forward aided with the presence of the people and with the support given by the people to the government -- whenever the government faced any difficulty the people were the first to volunteer to help. [sentence as heard] If you remember, in the past people had to resort to corruption -- they still do in certain places -- in order to take the troops to the front. You witnessed the fact that the moment the Islamic Republic said it needed soldiers, so many people volunteered that the authorities raised their voice in protest saying: Enough, we do not want any more men! This is when these people were going to war, to fight, going to be killed. A country which has become like this by the will of God and with the support of God, this country should be safeguarded and should be appreciated. We should serve these people. Really, sometimes when I see some of these young people being what they are I feel ashamed of myself; I suddenly realize what they say and what we say and what they feel and what we feel. These people were given to us by God. This is a divine task and not a task that a human being could carry out. If all men were to come together they would not be able to force a man to volunteer to die. It is God who has made this possible.

Therefore, the duty that should head government programs is to achieve understanding between the nation and government and [words indistinct].

You, the finance minister, the people whom you dispatch to the provinces should be good people, should be people who get along with the people, who would not go there and act as they did in the past.

The person who is the interior minister and who wants to send someone to the provinces, when he wants to send a governor general he should make sure that these governors general would get along with the ulema, with the people, and that they would not create differences which might gradually grow to the level that differences would be created between the governor and the mullah, and that differences would be created among the people. The people would never take the side of the governor against the mullah. The people want the mullahs. This is because these people are the servants of Islam and the people want Islam and these people are known to be Islamic.

Therefore, whenever any of you wishes to send an official to some place or other, be sure about the official and find out all you can about him, and then advise him with regard to the fact that his mission will be successful as long as he agrees to get along with the people and get along with the clergy, and that he should not oppose them.

We should preserve these things, for when these things are preserved do not think for a moment that they could deal you a blow from abroad. God willing, they would not be able to do so and, God willing, God will safeguard you. Should you be in the service of the people, in the service of these worshippers of God whom God loves, then God will safeguard you. God willing, you will be successful and fully supported and you will all join hands; your government and you with one another, the president with yourselves, you with the president, everyone with the Majlis, all you people, so that you might lift this country which has stumbled. God willing, you will be successful.

KHOMEYNI URGES IMPROVED PUBLICITY, COORDINATION

LD151150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Mr Ma'adikhah, minister of national guidance, together with members of the headquarters for commemorating the 11 February Islamic revolution and members of the council for coordinating publicity campaigns, were received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The minister of national guidance briefed the imam on the role played by this council in propaganda and also the inadequacies of publicity campaigns in the country after the revolution. Then Imam Khomeyni, leader of the oppressed people of the world, addressed them and said:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Publicity is, as you know, one of the most important issues and unfortunately I have to say that from the beginning of the movement up to now our publicity efforts abroad have been nonexistent, and we have explained various problems for ourselves internally. [sentence as heard] You know that the nation and the Government of Iran are described abroad, every day, as savages. Of course, those who campaign against us are themselves aware that we are not what they say we are. But they have lost all they had. They have to describe us as savages. Unfortunately, they aim their propaganda campaigns toward those who do not know any better.

On the other hand, we are not making any attempts to remedy the situation either, and our embassies have not done anything in this respect. Their circumstances do not allow them to do anything, either. The problem you intend to tackle, coordination between all institutions, is very important. You should be aware that the interests of our religion and our ideology, the interests of our country, lie in following the same path. Obviously, if each group follows its own objective -- although this might not present any problems to begin with -- in the long run problems and differences will eventually arise.

Since publicity is the basis of our work and can result in the disintegration or the unity of a nation, you should maintain your coordination and uniformity. It is only by maintaining unity and coordination that we will succeed; otherwise, we will be defeated and once again we will become dominated by another power. The government and the Majlis, and even more important, you yourselves, should be united. Try not to allow differences between various groups to create differences in publicity efforts. The main emphasis should be put on serving Islam and God, and thus there will be no differences of opinion between you. Division comes from following Satan; there is no division in following God. If different groups work for God and consult each other, and cooperate with those who are more knowledgable than themselves, they might be able to launch our publicity campaigns.

Today, radios and televisions attack us continuously; you should carry out your duties. It is important that man should perform his duties before God, but if he tries to be pretentious he is defeated from the start. I pray for all of you, and I warn you to publish only books which are 100-percent Islamic. May God grant you the benefits suitable to true guides who were prophets. God willing, you will succeed.

RAFSANJANI CONDEMNS BRIGHT STAR, FRG INITIATIVE

LD151340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Speech by Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani at 15 November session of the Majlis in Tehran -- recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Two political and military moves by the West, which have the same roots and follow the same goal and are connected with us, our revolution and the region, have come up in recent days and I think the Islamic Majlis should adopt a stand regarding these moves.

First is the presence of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in the region, and second is the so-called political move by the Social Democratic Party's representative in the West German Parliament. We believe that both these moves have the same roots and the same objective, although they have different appearances and follow different routes. We believe that neither will reach its objective and both will result in increasing the awareness of nations which have already been awakened.

What is America trying to say by such acts in this region, and what does it hope to achieve? The presence of several thousand troops, landing by parachute and armed with modern firearms, in Egypt, Oman or other places, cannot exceed the huge forces of the annihilated shah of Iran.

America brought 11 divisions from Iraq's Armed Forces inside our territory, but the result achieved was disgrace and hatred. America carried out the same experiment in Vietnam, by sending 400,000 soldiers equipped with the latest military machinery, and left the region after years of bloodshed having been defeated and being hated. America has not been able to succeed anywhere in the world with such methods. When it had 6 million barrels of oil a day from Iran at its disposal, when it seemed to have the 400,000-strong Armed Forces of Iran at its disposal, with all those advisers and spies in the armed forces, when it had the hellish SAVAK of the shah at hand, when it had all the financial and political capabilities of the region at its disposal, when the surrounding regions supported it, such as Pakistan, Turkey, all the countries to the south of the Persian Gulf, and when Saudi Arabia and Iraq were in its pocket too -- in spite of all these, the Iranian nation emptyhanded and shouting "God is great" with clenched fists broke this barrier and created that disgrace for imperialism.

Today our armed and selfless nation, having witnessed the victory of the revolution and being proud of defeating Saddam's armed forces, and observing the awakening of the region, does not fear this move by the United States. We welcome this. Let us confront the American marines instead of confronting the deceived Iraqi soldiers, so that our bullets can destroy the mischievous forces of the United States instead of piercing the bodies of decieved Iraqi soldiers. [shouts of "God is great," "Khomeyni is the leader"]

We hope that our Egyptian brothers and sisters, and our brothers and sisters in Saudi Arabia and other Islamic countries will follow the example of the Iranians, so that America will lose hope even more.

About the move by Social Democrat deputies of the West German Parliament. If this move had not been taken by a ruling party and by representatives of a Parliament, it would not have been of sufficient importance to be discussed at a session of this Majlis. But since it is an official move, it requires an official reply. In a statement which recognized the mischievous acts of internal terrorists in Iran, the aggression by Iraq against Iran, and the inhuman nature of the economic embargo imposed on Iran, [the Social Democrat deputies] have condemned Iran for its severe punitive measures against terrorists and the internal opposition, and for executing and arresting some of them. Our reply is quite clear.

You have mentioned the economic embargo as one of the elements of this political move. Your government took part in this embargo and, as representatives of Parliament, you approved this embargo. Are you not participants in this offense? Did you or did you not take part in the offense you have admitted to? If the economic embargo, which turned out to be good for us, was wrong, then you are among the offenders as well. Secondly, who are you defending? In Iran, up to a few months ago, freedom had exceeded the limits of liberty and had become anarchy. You refer to the relative freedom of the past few months. How relative! Thousands-strong armed groups, false accusations and classified documents published in the press, the Majlis forum used to defend terrorism and counterrevolution, [word indistinct] military and governmental were at the disposal of the counterrevolution, all university facilities and education and training equipment were used by counterrevolutionaries, 170 rooms in a university were at the disposal of the counterrevolution and used to send arms and medicines to the autonomy-seeking Kurds. Do you consider all these to be the relative freedom of the past few months in Iran?

Now, whatever it was, we did not restrict those freedoms. It was they who attempted an armed confrontation. If they had not announced an armed confrontation and if they had not sent several thousand armed supporters to the streets in time of war because of a legal action taken by the Majlis, and if they had not opened fire on the people, we would not have deemed it necessary to put any pressure on them. We would have thought that the wave of public opinion would annihilate them in the future. But this was something they did. They started walking this path themselves.

If you were involved in a war yourselves and had such an example inside your country, if like us you had 10 equipped divisions invading your country along an 800-km common border, if like us a part of your country wanted autonomy, if there were explosions inside your country, in the buildings of the office of the president and the prime minister, inside the main party of your country and in the streets, what would you have done? What would you have done with the terrorist who plants a bomb and burns the body of a president who is backed by 90 percent of the votes cast by the people? What can be done with such a person? The terrorist who plants a bomb in a Friday prayer gathering and disrupts the prayers, blowing the Friday imam -- a 70-year-old man -- to pieces, what can be done about him? Can he be treated kindly? When a bomb is planted in the central office of a party to which 7 million people subscribe and the leaders of the party are burned to cinders, how should the person responsible be treated?

They open fire on guardsmen who have returned from the fronts. A deceived group, in time of war, acting as a fifth column, is arrested and tried and executed according to the law -- do you consider this a fight against democracy? Which democratic movement have we ever opposed? Do you consider Bakhtiar, the butcher of the people of Tehran, to be a democrat? Do you consider Oveysi, Azhari, Ashraf Pahlavi and Reza Pahlavi, who are the leaders of the movement opposing the Islamic Republic of Iran, to be democrats? Do you consider those who hijack our gunboat in international waters as democrats? We are fighting such movements; these people have begun at internal war. You saw the film shown on Iranian television -- those deceived children, because of the kindness shown to them in prisons in a couple of months they shouted: "Death to hypocrites," and other slogans against their former leader. Why do you not observe these things? Why do you discredit a parliament? Why do you, at least, not show a bluntness similar to the United States and put aside your deception?

Just as the United States has formed a Rapid Deployment Force, you too adopt this anti-popular logic officially and resort to forceful measures. But we can tell you one thing: The oil wells and raw material resources in the Islamic region will not flow toward the West with such ease and at such cheap prices. [shouts of "God is great" and other slogans]

You, the deputies of the West German Parliament, do you not consider your violent measures against the Baader-Meinhof as an antidemocratic move? If we fight terrorism in time of war, when they act the way they do, what have you done with your terrorists? How have you treated them?

Anyway, we hope you understand the logic of our parliament and clearly understand the message addressed to you from the podium of this Majlis. We hope you will be able to understand the meaning of the revolutionary movement of this long-suffering and deprived martyr-nurturing people, and do not separate nations by such futile acts.

MUSAVI: BRIGHT STAR MANEUVERS MOBILIZING ISLAM

LD142050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Nov 81

[14 November interview with Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [passage indistinct] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, would you please comment on the presence of the U.S. forces in the region (?and steps to counter them)?

[Answer] The United States, by taking such action [words indistinct] is itself moving toward its final destiny. It sees that the fate of imperialism, of the United States, will ultimately be determined in battle with the Islamic nation. Our nation has started this battle, a great battle, but it sees the end. It will take some time to fight the United States, although the United States itself is bringing the day nearer.

The United States has brought its forces as close as Mecca and Medina [words indistinct] but it has miscalculated if it thinks the Islamic nation will remain indifferent to this development.

Any step such as this will, I believe, contribute immensely to making our Muslim nation aware. I hope that its awareness, which I believe has God's blessing, will quickly lead to a much greater battle against the world oppression led by the United States. All we know is that by taking such action, the United States is drawing closer to the clash.

Naturally, we have declared our position on this matter. (?Our Ministry of Foreign Affairs) declared its opposition from the start. Right now we warn the United States that its actions are mobilizing all the forces of Islam and the masses of the region against it and against the rulers of the region who are associated with the United States.

We are not afraid of this because we know that the United States is taking aim at the Islamic revolution; nevertheless, we want to state that we and the Muslim nations throughout the world should remain vigilant, answering blow for blow.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, could you brief us on the latest developments concerning Iran's proposal on Afghanistan?

[Answer] I can say this: Various views are being expressed. Of course, I do not propose to discuss the future of the proposal or its background. Yet in view of [word indistinct] inside Afghanistan and the experience of our revolution, we have stressed points that will in the long term naturally lead to unity among the people and fighting forces of Afghanistan. The proposal would ensure against any leaning toward either West or East. This alone is very important for the future of the brave nation of Afghanistan.

We have also stressed the fact that, with its occupation of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has in fact provided the United States with the best excuse for remaining in the region. In fact, the continued U.S. presence in the region is somehow linked to the presence of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. This is a contributory factor to the presence of the United States in the region.

As we clearly said, the solution to the Afghanistan issue lies only in the framework of an Islamic regime, a regime of an Islamic nature. There is no other solution to this problem. What we have in mind in the long term, (?if such a regime were established in Afghanistan), the fight against the world oppressors, especially the United States, could be won much more quickly and the United States would meet its fate more quickly.

MUSAVI INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

LD141200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mr Mir-Hoseyn Musavi was interviewed by a Central News Unit correspondent yesterday after visiting the earthquake-stricken regions of Kerman and the copper complex in Sarcheshmeh. Commenting on the situation in the earthquake-stricken region, on the people's morale and on the progress being made in the area, the prime minister said: Despite this great tragedy, the people of the region are exhibiting surprisingly high morale in supporting the revolution and Islam. This is the secret behind the victory of the revolution which was achieved despite all the pressures and conspiracies. It is sad to see such a tragedy befall these poor people, who were adding to the country's national wealth and strengthening the system by farming and carpet weaving. Still, when you talk to them they all say that they hope for good health for the imam.

The prime minister added: As a whole, the tradegy is much greater than we imagined. However, a vast reconstruction drive has started with the cooperation of our people in other parts of the country, the people of Kerman and the people of the region. I have seen the work of the people of Mashhad and Esfahan, the reconstruction headquarters and the oppressed foundation: It is being carried out on a large scale. In comparison the assistance given by the government is very negligible, and I hope to be able to increase the role played by the government in this matter.

Commenting on the copper mines in Sarcheshmeh, the prime minister reiterated: In view of the shortage of cooper products in the world, this complex and related industries which will spring up beside it can change the face of this province and the country.

The prime minister continued: The former regime established these huge industries with the wealth of the deprived and oppressed people of our country and placed them at the disposal of the United States. We took control of these industries after the revolution, and it is the duty of our workers and engineers to complete the unifinished work. Of course, there had been no serious work on this complex since the revolution, until recently when our committed engineers and workers began work, particularly at the lime plant which was made operational without any help from foreign engineers.

Commenting on the commissioning of this great complex, the prime minister said: We are going to present a timetable and in this connection have invited committed and revolutionary officials to determine when all its parts can be made operational. I believe that with the efforts of Iranian engineers and workers, this task will not take too long.

The prime minister then said: People get their messages across to us through their guidance, slogans and criticisms. A good government must work in line with the aspirations and demands of its people.

In conclusion, the prime minister, addressing the people, said: We hear your message and we pray that God enables the government to succeed in serving you; and may God enable us to materialize your deep aspirations and grant us success in serving Islam, as this government has been named the "servant of Islam."

MONTAZERI: MORE POWER TO IMAMS, LOCAL OFFICIALS

LD152002 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1620 GMT 15 Nov 81

["Text" of message issued by Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri to all Friday imams on 15 November]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. To their excellencies all the Friday imams in the country, may your shadows extend:

As you know, the necessity for understanding and coordination between the Friday imams and the officials responsible for revolutionary and governmental organizations in all the regions and provinces has repeatedly been pointed out in the guidances of his excellency the imam, may his shadow extend; recently, during a meeting with the president and the Cabinet members, he particularly emphasized this important issue.

In this connection, Your Excellencies, the Friday imams and the honorable officials responsible for organizations are reminded of a proposal that was made in the past, for the purpose of carrying out the orders of the imam, may his shadow extend; in my opinion, the best way to achieve theoretical and practical understanding between the Friday imams and those responsible for provinces and provincial towns would be to hold regular, weekly meeting between all of them in the presence of the Friday imams to consult on relevant issues.

Naturally, as a result of the lack of experience of some officials and the existence of shortages since the revolution, or due to the imposed war or incitements by the mercenary agents of the counterrevolution, some upset and pessimism might occur. With regular, weekly meetings and raising of the issues and problems of the region and the complaints made by the people, and with a political analysis of the prevailing conditions of the region and the country, most of the differences, upsets and problems that concern all the officials would be overcome.

Basically, the officials of each region should be autonomous in solving the problems in their regions; the central officials should for this reason grant them more powers, and should note that regional officials are more aware of their own problems and their solutions than others. Merely collecting reports and sending them to the center and creating or maintaining bureaucracy would not be fruitful. Here, the guidance and supervisory role of the honorable Friday imams should be praised; I should also remind you that the bounds of supervision and direct interference should be completely separated; and that acts that are contrary to the holy precepts of the clergy should be avoided.

I would also urge the honorable officials of the regions to refrain from forming groups and overstepping the bounds of faith and the line of the great leader of the revolution in the course of their duties, and not to forget the great, determining role of the committed clergy, before and after the revolution, and during the crises that have occurred during its course, and for the sake of honoring the pure blood of the martyrs of the revolution and the martyrs of the imposed war, to always consider the interests of Islam and the oppressed nation, to which the revolution and the country belong. As the imam, may his shadow extend, said: This great class throughout the history of Islam has always been the main target of the enemies of Islam and the colonialists of the East and the West.

I ask Almighty God for greatness and success for Islam and the Muslims and the ultimate victory of the forces of Islam and the brave combatants on the battlefronts of the imposed war, and the destruction of global blasphemy and its agents. May peace and God's mercy be upon you.

PROSECUTORS GENERAL ADDRESS FRIDAY CEREMONIES

LD131304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The glorious Friday prayers ceremonies were held in various parts of our country today and millions of the militant and committed people took part. The religiopolitical Friday prayers were also held in Tehran University under the imamate of Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili, chief justice of the Supreme Court, in which a large number of Tehran's committed inhabitants took part.

Before the Friday sermon, a citizen of the Javanrud region read a statement on behalf of the people of the region supporting the aims of the Islamic revolution. Then Musavi-Tabrizi, the revolution prosecutor general, made a speech. Referring to the recent martyrs of the Islamic revolution, who were martyred by the shameful conspiracies of the hypocrites organization and other American minigroups, Musavi-Tabrizi announced that since 23 August this year, the hypocrites have assassinated and killed about 500 of the best children of this nation; these crimes were committed at a time when the country is engaged in a war.

Commenting on regulations introduced in other countries during time of a war, he added: The hypocrites group causes clashes on city streets and killed 25 citizens on the day when the seige of Abadan was broken and when the brave combatants of Islam gained a great victory on the battlefields of truth against falsehood.

Referring to other crimes committed by this American minigroup and the blowing up of the Islamic Republican Party headquarters which resulted in the martyrdom of more than 70 loyal comrades of the imam of the Islamic nation, and also referring to the imperialist and Zionist propaganda, the revolution prosecutor general said: Foreign radios have begun a clamorous propaganda campaign to prevent us from showing any reaction to these crimes. Have we acquired this country for nothing? Have we in fact bought this republic cheaply? Are we then expected to allow a handful of puppets to join hands with another handful of misled youth and endanger the honor of the Islamic Republic?

They are badly mistaken. Our martyr-rearing nation cannot remain silent about all these crimes and subversions. They cannot remain indifferent and feel no responsibility.

In conclusion, Musavi-Tabrizi reiterated that the number of such crimes has been reduced because the criminals have been speedily arrested. He added: By means of the future plans of the public prosecutor's office, the remnants of these criminals will also be speedily arrested.

After this, the temporary Friday imam of Tehran, Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili, read the prayers. Then the chief justice of the Supreme Court, in the first sermon, made some remarks about the judicial power of the Islamic Republic of Iran. (?Answering questions on judicial affairs), he said: The revolution courts and prosecutor's offices were the direct results and the quintessence of the revolution. Necessity created them and the same necessity will guarantee their survival; this necessity still exists.

Referring to the beginning of terrorism by the minigroups, which were launched after the preparation of vast plans and programs with the help of the superpowers to topple the Islamic Republic of Iran, the temporary Friday imam of Tehran praised the record of the Government of the Islamic Republic and the judicial power in neutralizing and smashing this vast conspiracy. He then stressed the need for the judicial power to continue its decisive stance against the conspiracies of imperialism, and said: As long as there are superpowers in the world and their agents in Iran, as long as safe houses remain undiscovered, as long as there are traitors whose desire is to overthrow the republic, and as long as there are mercenaries in Iran, the revolution courts and tribunals must continue their work decisively.

In his second sermon, referring to the war, the recent bombings, the destruction of civilian residential areas by long-range artillery, and Saddam's atrocities, the temporary Friday imam of Tehran said:

[Begin Musavi-Ardabili recording] Setting fire to a cradle with the child in it, demolishing the hut of a poor miserable man and calling it military operations (?is ridiculous). These people may not be Muslims, but are they not human beings either? A human being cannot (?commit such crimes). [Words indistinct] presumably by pounding our cities, they want to increase dissatisfaction among our people. Perhaps they want to inflict financial damage. Maybe this way they want to provoke the people to protest against the government. And presumably they are committing these crimes in order to leave us with more war refugees. If they have not understood anything during this long period, when are they going to understand? Such crimes will bring them nothing but more resistance and severity of action. [end recording]

Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili continued his remarks by commenting on the continuation of the war. He said: We did not start the war, therefore it is not up to us to end it. Our [words indistinct] and independence have been violated. Our nation has been attacked; we are defending our lives and our independence. [Words indistinct] as long as force and violation are employed, a militant nation will resist and will defend itself.

AFP Report

NC131332 Paris AFP in English 1320 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Tehran, 13 Nov (AFP) -- Iran's general prosecutor, Musavi-Tabrizi, said today it was "permissible, or even necessary to kill those who oppose the current Iranian Government.

Speaking at a Friday prayer session, Hojjat ol-Eslam Tabrizi characterized protests against the fundamentalist regime as "uprising against Islam and the Koran....to have pity for these people is to betray Islam and the Koran."

Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili, the chief justice of the Iranian Supreme Court, also spoke at the session. He praised efforts to stamp out what he called "terrorism," but also warned against abuses of prisoners.

Replying to "those who speak of amnesty," Hojjat ol-Eslam Tabrizi charged that the "hypocrites" -- the official term for the leftist dissident group called the People's Mojahedin -- were responsible for 504 deaths in less than three months.

He said 370 people were killed by the group between August 23 and September 22, 105 more died between September 23 and October 22, and 29 more have been killed since then.

In the past three weeks, the People's Mojahedin have also injured 29 people in 25 armed attacks and 16 explosions, he said.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Tabrizi said the falling number of casualties allegedly caused by the Mojahedin was attributable to the arrests of most of the group's leaders, rather than a decision by the dissidents to curb their activities.

The prosecutor also had harsh words for "economic terrorists" who "betray the people.... They are also against Islam and the Koran. The courts must act firmly with them," he said.

Other targets included "corrupt women who go outside with provocative clothes, (who) propagate corruption in society to morally deviate the youth."

The only country in the world that wanted to apply Islamic laws was Iran, he added.

Ayatollah Ardabili expressed concern at the Friday prayer meeting over the extent of the terrorism against the state. But he also said he was surprised at the speed with which it was destroyed.

"Justice reacted firmly and was able to institute security," he said, adding that further work was necessary. "As long as a superpower exists, there will be traitors who want to overthrow the regime."

The ayatollah also, however, denounced what he termed "unfair verdicts and.... poor conduct towards prisoners."

"I told the revolutionary guards that if they insulted or slapped prisioners, they had to ask them to excuse them or return the insult or slap," he said. "Even for someone sentenced to death, you have no right to insult him or slap him."

TABRIZI ON CONDITIONS OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

NC151358 Paris AFP in English 1336 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Tehran, 15 Nov (AFP) -- Revolutionary Prosecutor Musavi-Tabrizi, in an unprecedented report on Iran's post-shah prison population, said today that 6,000 to 7,000 prisoners were currently held on political charges, while 20,000 were common-law prisoners.

About 90 percent of the political prisoners had repented for their offenses, he said during a news conference, adding that some 2,000 convicts in Tehran's Evin Prison were taking videotaped political "orientation" courses.

Observers said that Hojjat ol-Eslam Tabrizi made the report on Iran's prisons -- the first in three years of Iranian revolution -- to attempt to demonstrate that the security picture was improving in Iran.

"Even if there are still hundreds of trials every day, fewer people are being executed because fewer people deserve execution today," he said.

(A recent report by the human rights organization Amnesty International siad that more than 3,340 people had been executed in Iran since the Islamic regime took power in February 1979.)

Prison conditions also have changed from two months ago, he said. "The prison regime, orientation, diet have improved, even if there are still problems to overcome."

"Those who have repented and been re-oriented might be granted amnesty, and we hope they will be more Hezbollahi than the Hezbollahi," he added, referring to the radical fundamentalist Party of God members who often clash with dissidents.

According to the prosecutor, the major opposition group to the Islamic regime, the People's Mojahedin, "is dead in the eyes of the public, even if it can still strike blows."

"Ninety percent have been arrested, and last week, 30 central administrators of the movement were apprehended," he said. "thanks to our infiltration, the most secret questions have been unveiled and insecurity reigns within the movement."

He said the People's Mojahedin's three main tactics since last June -- political assassinations, armed street fighting and search for support from Western foreign sources -- had all failed, he said.

What he described as a new attempt by the group to paralyze the country's economy will "be countered just as firmly by the revolutionary courts," he vowed.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Tabrizi added that rumors circulating here over the alleged executions of two Iranian intellectuals, Bagher Parham and Meme Homa Nateq, were "imperialist lies,"

He acknowledged, however, that 29 people have been killed by dissident attacks since October 22. Four of those were revolutionary guards, and the others were civilians, he said.

ARDABILI ON PRISONS, 'ECONOMIC TERRORISM'

LD151956 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Nov 81

["Exclusive interview" with 'Abdolkarim Musavi-Ardabili, Iran's prosecutor general -- recorded; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] It has been determined that you have a guidance program for prisoners. Would you please explain?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. As it was previously promised, in accordance with our religious duty (?we owe nothing to) the families of the prisoners; we are just doing our duty. Prison guidance programs have already started. There are educational classes. More than 2,000 people attend the classes in Evin Prison every day. The public saw an example of this on television.

The provinces have also been ordered to place books, films, tape recordings and other guidance equipment at the disposal of the brothers and sisters and to use television equipment such as video recorders to show them more educational programs.

We were warmly welcomed by the prisoners; I truly bring the prisoners' glad tidings to their families, to their children. Most of the prisoners are really prepared to be guided; they welcome guidance. We see in their faces that they have repented and, God willing, they will return to the bosom of their families (?soon) [words indistinct] and will serve Islam and [word indistinct]

[Question] There have recently been numerous [word indistinct] about the fight against economic terrorism. Would you please explain what practical steps you have taken, and whether severe punishment exists? Do the courts have plans for anyone who damages the revolution from an economic point of view?

[Answer] About practical steps, this is the duty of the government. It should be and is taking action -- such as nationalizing foreign trade and increasing the number of cooperative companies in all cities, villages and so forth -- so that the people are able to obtain their requirements easily and at a low price, so that the people do not have to use these middlemen, these criminals, and so that the middlemen's hands are cut short. In my opinion, this is what should be done from a preventive viewpoint.

Fortunately, the government has started this program, according to its plan, and [words indistinct]. However, there are criminals who intend to bring the Government of the Islamic Republic to its knees by exporting foreign currency, by smuggling goods and foreign currency out of the country, by profiteering, by hoarding foodstuffs, and even by paying farmers high prices for foodstuffs and then either discarding the products in the sea or burning them. These are the things that their so-called leaders proposed recently in Paris. They thought that if they lost militarily they could bring us to our knees through an economic strategy.

We think that a number of non-Muslim or traitorous Muslim businessmen who are affiliated with imperialism and the previous regime intend to implement plans -- and they are being implemented -- to bring the Government of the Islamic Republic to its knees from an economic point of view. We consider this to be a counterrevolutionary act and [words indistinct]. That is, the same terrorist who creates an explosion -- for example at the prime minister's office -- so that he could, so to speak, kill and burn the prime minister and the president, intends to create an explosion throughout Iran in order to bring the government to its knees, to overthrow it, and to make the people dissatisfied. In our view, such activity is waging war against God and corruption on earth. If the extent of such activity calls for execution, the religious judges should issue a death sentence.

Of course, waging war against God and corruption on earth have stages and, in accordance with the Koran, their punishment has stages. Sometimes the offenders are executed; sometimes they are imprisoned; sometimes their limbs are cut off; sometimes the property they are trying to obtain through corruption is confiscated. In any case, these things should be decisively stopped. One of the cursed aims of the foreigners is to bring our nation to its knees using this method so that the nation might retreat.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CSSR TO BUY SPARE PARTS

LD150433 Tehran PARS in English 1616 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Tehran, 14 Nov (PARS) -- An eight-member delegation of Iranian experts and engineers of the Mines and Metals Ministry, headed by engineer Hoseynpur, departed for the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia today.

This delegation will hold negotiation on the purchase of necessary spare parts and to inspect (?various) parts of a Czechoslovak steel mill.

KHALKHALI DEMANDS ARMY BOMB IRAQI BORDER TOWNS

NC150940 Paris AFP in English 0929 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Tehran, 15 Nov (AFP) -- Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Khalkhali, a member of Parliament from Qom and the former leader of Iran's anti-drug campaign, today demanded that the army use its reserve missiles against Iraqi border towns.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali asked President 'Ali Khamene'i, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi and Parliament Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani to "plead with the imam -- revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni -- for authorization to shell the towns.

"Beforehand, announce that the towns must be evacuated," he said. The Iran-Iraq Gulf war is now 14 months old.

The ayatollah had not given his authorization for shelling earlier because "he is not the imam of Iran alone," but also of the Iraqi people and all the disinherited people of the Middle East and the world," Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali said.

But the former judge, who sentenced dozens of people to death for drug offenses, warned that "it may be too late in a year" if Iran did not use the missiles it has on reserve.

He also said Iran was "ready to wage the war for 20 years."

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 697

LD131816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Communique 697 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Here is a report on some of the operations and self-sacrifices of the devotees of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the situation on the battlefronts, addressed to the beloved compatriots:

The victorious heroes of the ground forces on the Abadan fronts, returning the artillery and mortar fire of the Saddamists, maintained their fire superiority and, preventing any Iraqi movement or initiative, inflicted the following losses and casualties on them: destruction of more than 30 slit trenches, foxholes, tank emplacements and observation posts; setting fire to 3 ammunition dumps, 1 fuel tanker and 8 personnel assembly centers; destruction of 3 mortars, 3 engineering vehicles and 1 truck. The Iraqi forces suffered more than 60 casualties on these fronts.

On the Abadan fronts, the heroes of the gendarmerie, opening heavy-mortar fire on enemy fortifications and positions, destroyed a number of Iraqi positions in Al-Faw. The smoke from them could be seen clearly. About 10 of the Iraqi forces were killed, and 7 enemy slit trenches, foxholes and observation posts were destroyed.

Yesterday the city of Abadan came under artillery fire and air bombardment by the forces of the aggressive Iraqi Army. A number of houses were destroyed and several inhabitants were martyred or wounded.

Yesterday sporadic exchanges of artillery and mortar fire took place on the western Dezful fronts. Our combatants' crushing fire destroyed an ammunition dump and a 190 mm gun, killed a number of Iraqis and put three of their trucks out of action.

Sporadic exchanges of fire also took place on the Ahvaz and Susangerd fronts. Moreover, the strong combatants of the ground forces, opening heavy-artillery and mortar fire on the aggressive Iraqi Army positions on the Meymak, Salehabad, Gilan-e Gharb and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts, destroyed a considerable number of their bunkers and killed a number of Iraqi troops.

Yesterday exchanges of fire continued on the western fronts. The firing intensified on the Meymak front. The Saddamist forces lost nine foxholes together with their crew, two trucks, one assembly center and a number of engineering items.

On the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab front, one enemy tank was damaged and on the Shur-e Shirin and Kan-e Sakht fronts, where exchanges of fire were more intense, the heroes of the gendarmerie returned the enemy fire as severely as possible and bravely silenced the fire of the Saddamist forces.

On the western fronts, tribal combatants and heroes bravely fought for the speedy destruction of the forces of the aggressive Iraqi Army. Opening intense and timely fire on the enemy positions, they inflicted considerable losses and casualties.

Yesterday several aircraft of the aggressive Iraqi Army tried to raid several western and southern cities but were forced to flee by the fire of our air defense units.

IRAQI AIRCRAFT BOMB ABADAN OIL INSTALLATIONS

LD141956 Tehran PARS in English 1625 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Tehran, 14 Nov (PARS NEWS AGENCY) -- A number of Iraqi aircraft attacked the city of Abadan about noon today and while fleeing the anti-aircraft fire of the Islamic combatants they bombed parts of the palm groves and oil installations of the city with cluster bombs. This attack did not result in casualties and there were no immediate reports on the extent of damage inflicted.

Meanwhile today the Islamic forces in Abadan fired on enemy positions with light and heavy weapons on the west of the Karun River and destroyed three light and heavy vehicles, three munitions depots, two heavy machinegun positions, two loaders, and nine observation posts and bunkers of the Iraqi aggressors, killing or wounding at least 25 Iraqi soldiers.

Also, in the occupied section of Khuninshahr, one munitions depot, two [word indistinct] positions, one heavy machinegun position, three individual bunkers and observation posts and a section of an enemy troop concentration were destroyed. In this front 15 Iraqi soldiers were killed. This report concludes that during this period three Islamic combatants were martyred and 8 others were wounded in Abadan and Khuninshahr fronts.

PARS REPORTS DEATH OF AYATOLLAH TABATABA'I

LD151532 Tehran PARS in English 0935 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Tehran, 15 Nov (PARS) -- Ayatollah Allameh Tabataba'i, aged 78, a worldwide respected Islamic religious scholar and the author of "AL-MIZAN", a comprehensive commentary on the Koran, passed away at 9:00 hours on Sunday morning. He was the teacher of many of the students who now are pillars of the Islamic revolution of Iran. Allameh Tabataba'i was often interviewed by Western scholars of Islamic philosophy and mysticism, such as Henri Corbin, French philosopher, and thus made a considerable contribution to the understanding of Islam in the West.

He died due to lung infections and uremia at age 78, in Golpayegani Hospital in Qom. His biography will follow later.

NEPAL

KING APPOINTS PANCHAYAT POLICY-EVALUATION BODY

BK160658 Hong Kong AFP in English 0641 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Katmandu, 16 Nov (AFP) -- King Birendra has constituted a high-power "panchayat policy and evaluation committee" which is expected to steer the partyless system and check corruption to some extent.

The 21-member body is headed by Marich Man Singh, chairman of the National Panchayat, the unicameral legislature, and is comprised of seven legislators, including one senior minister as the representative of Prime Minister Thapa's Council of Ministers, and seven social workers.

The six seats allocated to the class organisations will be filled up later after the completion of the election of office bearers. The tenure of office of these members will be for two and half years and nobody can challenge the decision and function of this committee in any courts of the kingdom.

Among the seven national legislators the significant ones are Jog Mehar Shrestha, former home, law and justice minister, and Harish Chandra Mahat, former minister for power and water resources. Both are critical of the functioning of the present Council of Ministers headed by Mr S.B. Thapa.

Mr Snawa Raj Subedi, minister for health and panchayat, has been nominated a member of the committee representing Thapa's Council of Ministers.

The presidents of six class organisations -- youth, women, labourers, ex-servicemen, and adults -- will be duly nominated as members of the committee after the completion of the election of office bearers of the respective class organisations in the next two months.

The main function of this high-power committee will be to check malpractices and corruption in the government and also to give guidelines to the panchayat cadres for its consolidation and to make the partyless polity "effective and successful."

According to the provision made in the third amendment of the Constitution, this body will also scrutinise the annual reports prepared by the different constitutional bodies, including the auditor general's reports, and guide the Council of Ministers.

A royal palace press communique announced over Radio Nepal stated that the king expressed confidence that the committee would receive the cooperation of all sectors in its activities for the welfare of the country and people.

Critics here have compared this committee with the dissolved "back to the village national campaign committee" which had functioned for the past 17 years as the political vehicle Central Committee had utterly failed to fulfill its objective and it gave birth to the popular eight weeks students agitation throughout the kingdom in 1979 which apparently obliged the king to call for the national referendum by giving the option to the public to choose between the partyless panchayat policy with reforms and the Western style democratic system. [sentence as received]